

Garang disowns missile attack

KHARTOUM (AP) — A southern rebel leader has denied ordering any missile attacks on aircraft, including one that damaged a plane carrying much of Sudan's military hierarchy, a government minister said Monday. The plane carried 60 people, among them Defence Minister Abdul Maged Khalil. Osman Omer, minister for construction and public works, said rebel commander John Garang told a political leader that he has held off ordering his Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to step up the war, even though a tentative just-negotiated agreement to end 5½ years of civil war has not been implemented. Omer said Garang made the statements in a telephone conversation Sunday with his negotiating partner, Mohammad Osman Al Mirghani. Al Mirghani is patriarch of the Democratic Unionist Party, a junior partner in Sudan's ruling coalition. Omer said Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi was with Mirghani when he talked with Garang, who spoke from the rebel leader's headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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U.S. urges full Soviet pullout

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Monday that if Moscow was genuinely seeking a political settlement in Afghanistan, it would complete its troop withdrawal and end attacks on U.S.-backed rebels. State Department spokesman Charles Redman, reacting to remarks by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, said: "If the Soviets are sincere in their interest in a political settlement they should understand that a complete withdrawal from Afghanistan is essential to this process." He also told a news briefing that "the continued use of firepower and threats of suspending their withdrawal will do nothing to encourage a political solution." Moscow recently suspended its withdrawal of Soviet troops, which had been supporting the Kabul government since late 1979, after complaining that the United States and Pakistan were continuing to send weapons to U.S.-financed rebels. Gorbachev, at the end of a three-day visit to India Sunday, urged U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to move quickly to try to win agreement on a coalition government to rule Afghanistan.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Turkey, Iraq and Syria discuss water

ANKARA (AP) — Officials from Turkey, Syria and Iraq Monday discussed how to share the waters of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. Syria and Iraq are concerned over insufficient water flow from the two rivers, which both originate in Turkey. Turkish Public Works Minister Safa Giray, who heads the two-day meeting, told an opening address that Turkey would be considerate about the water needs of its neighbors. Iraqi Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Karim Hassan Rihda and his Syrian counterpart Abdul Rahman Al Medeni are attending the meeting here. Syria and Iraq have expressed concern that Turkey could cut off or reduce the flow of the waters, a vital resource in the arid region.

PLO denounces kidnapping

SIDON (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Monday denounced the kidnapping of a Swiss delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Sidon last week, saying it was aimed at discrediting the newly proclaimed independent state of Palestine. The PLO statement, issued in Lebanon's largest Palestinian refugee camp of 'Ain Al Hilweh on Sidon's southern outskirts, was signed by a number of PLO factions. Red Cross delegate Peter Winkler, 32, was abducted in Sidon Thursday and a similar denunciation was issued then. No group has claimed responsibility for the abduction. The ICRC also issued a statement in Beirut Monday calling for Winkler's release.

30 killed in downed plane, Kabul says

ISLAMABAD (R) — Thirty people were killed in an Afghan transport plane shot down by Pakistan Saturday, official Kabul Radio said Monday. It said the pilot had lost his way because of a technical fault during a flight from the capital Kabul to Jalalabad in the east and sought help from the nearest airport in Pakistan. "Not only no help was provided, the plane was shot down by the Pakistan air force," according to the broadcast, monitored in Islamabad. The Pakistan Defence Ministry said Sunday that an intruding Afghan plane was shot down by ground fire near the northwestern town of Parachinar and everybody on board was killed.

Explosion at Great Wall kills 2

PEKING (R) — An explosion of China's ancient Great Wall near Peking killed two Chinese and injured several Western tourists Monday, diplomatic sources said. The two Chinese were blown to pieces in the blast, which occurred around midday. A group of 24 foreign tourists walking along the Great Wall were caught in the explosion. A New Zealand woman received serious head injuries and was later operated on in a Peking hospital. Several other tourists were slightly injured, Western diplomats said.

Locusts sighted in North Yemen

SANAA (AP) — Locusts swarming across the Arabian Peninsula invaded North Yemen earlier this month, the Agriculture Ministry announced Monday. The announcement said that 10 swarms had arrived since Nov. 1, with one Nov. 10 covering an area 40 kilometres long and three kilometres wide. It said the locusts were being monitored and combated in line with precautions already taken.

Iran wants Saudis to take first step

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati said Monday that Saudi Arabia should make the first move towards restoring bilateral ties, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency quoted Besharati as saying Saudi Arabia should "take the first step in the way of a smooth flow of reciprocal relations," in an interview with the English-language daily Tehran Times. Saudi Arabia broke ties with the Tehran last April, accusing Iran of terrorism and subversion. On his tour of Arab Gulf states earlier this month, Besharati said in Kuwait that Iran was ready for direct talks aimed at normalising relations. He repeated the same message Saturday in an interview with Tehran Radio. But in the newspaper interview, Besharati called for more action from the Saudis, according to IRNA.

Israelis not to renew doctor's contract

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli hospital is refusing to renew the contract of an Arab physician following a controversy over the doctor's willingness to treat a soldier wounded in the occupied territories. However, a spokeswoman for Soroka hospital in Beersheba said Monday there was no connection between the decision not to renew Dr. David Samuel's contract and the controversy. Dr. Samuel would stop working at the hospital in mid-December, said spokeswoman Tami Luenfeld. The Hebrew-language daily Hadashot said the surgeon several weeks ago refused to treat a soldier who was wounded when a Palestinian hurled a rock on him in the Gaza Strip.

Canadian voter turnout heavy

OTTAWA (R) — Canadians voted Monday as officials predicted a record turnout following a bitter and volatile federal election campaign that focused on a U.S.-Canada free trade agreement. The campaign ended Sunday night with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney predicting victory and opposition leader John Turner pleading for help to defeat the free trade accord negotiated by Mulroney. "If people continue to work hard, we have a good chance of forming a majority government," Mulroney said in Quebec. Turner told a rally in Vancouver: "Help me do it (defeat the trade pact). I can do it from Vancouver, but give me these members of parliament Monday night."

Defence seeking Hamadi's acquittal

FRANKFURT (R) — Lawyers for Lebanese hijacker Mohammad Ali Hamadi indicated Monday they would seek his acquittal on grounds of insanity, saying he was shell-shocked after years of guerrilla battles in Lebanon. Hamadi is on trial on charges of murder and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a U.S. airliner in which a passenger was shot dead. He has admitted air piracy but denied any part in the murder, blaming a second hijacker who remains at large. Hamadi's defenders filed a motion in a Frankfurt court Monday demanding medical expertise on emotional and physical injuries which they said had damaged his capacity to distinguish right from wrong.

Israeli soldier kills officer, self

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier shot and killed another member of the army, then turned the submachine gun on himself and was committed suicide, military sources said. The soldier, who was apparently upset because a disciplinary court sentenced him to military prison, burst into an office at a base in southern Israel early Monday and opened fire, the sources said.

Gulf PoW exchange to start Thursday

NICOSIA (AP) — Repatriation of more than 1,500 sick or wounded prisoners of war (PoWs) between Iran and Iraq will begin Thursday, Tehran Radio reported Monday. The first stage of the exchange of 411 Iranian and 1,153 Iraqi PoWs will be completed by the end of next week, the radio said. The radio said that the timetable for the exchange had been agreed to in a Nov. 19 meeting in Geneva.



Community centres make major strides

HER ROYAL Highness Princess Basma Monday visits the kindergarten wing of the Ghor Al Mazraa charitable society in the Karak region after attending the graduation of female trainees at the Ghor Al Safi and Ghor Al Mazraa societies (see page 3).

EEC welcomes PNC moves as positive towards peace

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) Monday welcomed decisions taken by the Palestine National Council (PNC) last week as positive steps towards Middle East peace but stopped short of recognising the new Palestinian state it proclaimed. Diplomats said the EEC's first joint reaction to the PNC meeting in Algiers, worked out by the 12 foreign ministers here, was less positive in its tone towards the Palestinians than France and Italy had urged.

Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias said ministers had been unable to agree whether to invite Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat to explain to them in person his position so that there could be no misunderstanding. Papoulias, responding to a question at a news conference, did not rule out his country recognising the new Palestinian state and simultaneously establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel before the end of the year. The EEC's joint statement said governments attached particular importance to the decisions adopted by the PNC, adding they included "positive steps towards

the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict." "The 12 appeal to all parties concerned... to take this opportunity and contribute to the peace process in a positive way with a view to a just, global and lasting solution to the... conflict," it said. It restated the community's view that peace could be achieved only through an international conference held under the auspices of the United Nations. Papoulias, current chairman of EEC foreign ministers' meetings, (Continued on page 2)

Knesset opens stormy session

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's 12th parliament opened in a stormy session Monday as 15 legislators refused to be sworn in by a politician whose party calls for expelling Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories. Yair Spritzak, 77, of the right-wing Mokedet party administered the oaths under a law that makes the oldest member of the Knesset, or parliament, its acting speaker until a permanent speaker is chosen. Mokedet, which won two seats in the Nov. 1 election, calls for the "voluntary transfer" of Palestinians from the occupied territories.

Before swearing in the new legislators, Spritzak delivered a highly political speech in which he called for a "greater Israel," a concept under which the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would become part of Israel. More than a dozen left-wing legislators, shouting words of protest, got up from their seats and walked to the back of the hall. They returned when Spritzak called the names of each Knesset member, but then 15 members refused to utter the required oath. "We will not be sworn in by a transferist who represents for us the complete opposite of law, morality and justice, Jewish and human, for which we were elected," Ran Cohen of the Citizens Rights Movement said before the ceremony.

The five members of his faction were among those refusing to be sworn in by Spritzak. Knesset member Avraham Burg of the Labour party also declined to utter the oath. Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Monday he was likely to reject Labour participation in a new government and lead his party into opposition, a senior Labour source reported. "As things stand today he (Peres) believes there is no possibility of joining the government. He thinks the decision should be taken today," the source told Reuters.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, head of the Likud party and Peres' partner in a "national unity" government, was appointed last week to form a coalition after religious and right-wing parties assured him of a 61-seat parliamentary majority.

Jordan denies Israeli report

AMMAN (J.T.) — An official spokesman Monday dismissed as propaganda and suspect campaign a report carried by Israel Radio that the Jordanian government had resigned. Noting that the radio repeatedly Monday carried the report, the spokesman told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that "the broadcast of this report comes within the framework of a campaign to spread rumours whose motives are well-known to the officials in Jordan." This Israeli campaign, the spokesman told Petra, is aimed at "Jordan's constant and national positions under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein."

Rival leaders say Lebanon will survive crisis

BEIRUT (R) — Leaders of Lebanon's competing governments, in widely-differing messages broadcast on rival radio stations, appealed for unity Monday on the eve of independence day. Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss and army commander General Michel Aoun, who heads an interim military government, addressed the country to mark the 45th anniversary Tuesday of independence from France. The speeches reflected deep rifts over ways to end the constitutional crisis that has left Lebanon with no president, rival governments, a paralysed parliament and a divided army.

"We will survive this crisis with a united people and country. We will safeguard Lebanon's Arab identity and strengthen its brotherly relations with the closest to it, Syria," Hoss said. Aoun said: "Lebanon celebrates its independence this year after it took a decision to liberate the whole of the country and restore complete sovereignty." "What our country and people are suffering is only a passing phase," Aoun told army troops. "But you have to be steadfast and

insist on your national beliefs." The constitutional crisis began in September when headline rightist members of parliament boycotted the election of a presidential candidate supported by Syria and the United States. Outgoing President Amin Gemayel appointed Aoun to lead an interim government, minutes before his term of office expired. Hoss, acting prime minister in Gemayel's last cabinet, has insisted that he still heads Lebanon's only legitimate government. "We assure you that any

scheme to divide Lebanon will not end the war but will lead to endless wars in the streets of cities and across hills and villages," Hoss said Monday. "Dividing Lebanon will be like dragging it into the war of a hundred years. We vow to you, Lebanon, on your national day that we will sacrifice everything to restore your unity." Aoun said there could be no independence without a price. "It is time that we achieve an independence, one we have paid the price for and one that is not under the mercy of anyone."

Bush to retain 3 Reagan aides, vows to cut deficit

WASHINGTON (AP) — President-elect George Bush said Monday would retain Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos, bringing to three the number of holdovers in his cabinet from the outgoing administration. Bush also said he would nominate Richard Darman, former White House aide and deputy treasury secretary, to head the Office of Management and Budget.

The president-elect said that "in all likelihood" Thornburgh, Cavazos and previously announced Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady would be the only current cabinet members to remain in their posts. All were recent appointments to president Ronald Reagan's cabinet. Among other matters, Bush rejected a General Accounting Office (GAO) report that dismissed his "flexible freeze" proposal for cutting the budget deficit. It said that tax increases, as well as military and social security cuts, would have to be considered. "I'm not going to change my view as to how we get this deficit down," he said. Though he also said he was "open-minded" and prepared to hear a range of recommendations. "I don't remember any Republicans or Democrats running on a please-raise-my-taxes program," he said. "I don't remember

month when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev comes to the United States and meets with Reagan. "It will be President Reagan's meeting," Bush said. "I'll be there as vice-president of the United States and I expect they'll be aware they're talking to the next president." Bush emphasised the role that Thornburgh would have in fighting drug traffic, which he called "public enemy no. 1." He said Thornburgh "will work with me to fight drugs with every tool at our disposal." Bush noted that Cavazos, a former president of Texas Tech University, is the first Hispanic to hold a cabinet post but added: "Overriding is Dr. Cavazos' commitment to excellence in educa-

tion." Bush said his choice of Darman underscores his determination to cut the budget deficit, which he said he would attack as soon as he takes office Jan. 20. "Because he understands the government and the economy so well, Dick will make sure the Bush administration hits the ground running," Bush said. The president-elect denied he planned to meet this coming weekend with his defeated Democratic opponent, Michael Dukakis. But Bush said he did want to meet with the Massachusetts governor at some point. "I want to hold out my hand and say, 'the campaign is behind us,'" Bush said.

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Long chapter of rebellion comes to a close in Chad



Hissene Habre

By Abakar Assidikh
Reuter

N'DJAMENA — President Hissene Habre has closed the chapter on Chad's 23 years of civil war by persuading one of his last and fiercest enemies to return from exile.

Acheikh Ibn Omar was given a warm welcome in N'Djamena by Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou Sunday. A day earlier he signed a ceasefire in Baghdad.

The rebel leader said on his arrival the two sides were determined to turn a page in history. "It is quite natural that we should be able to return some day to our country after so many divisions," he added. Chad, which stretches from the centre of the Sahara Desert to the heart of equatorial Africa,

became independent from France in 1960 and has been riven since 1965 by a tangle of armed conflicts.

It began as a fight between the Arab north and the black South but centred in recent years on rivalries among northern leaders including Habre, former President Goukouni Oueddei and Acheikh.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi backed first one then another of the Chadian rivals while laying claim to a strip of territory on the northern border where the last major fighting took place a year ago.

France became deeply involved with its troops defending Habre's hold on the capital after he fell out with Libya and emerged as a pro-Western figure. Acheikh followed Goukouni

as Qadhafi's protégé and the exiled leader of GUNT — the Transitional Government of National Unity.

Until the peace agreement signed in Iraq, he commanded the last significant group in arms against Habre — the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) numbering several

NEWS ANALYSIS

hundred guerrillas based along Chad's eastern border with Sudan.

After restoring diplomatic relations with Libya last month, Habre now looks set to consolidate domestic peace with assistance from those who once plotted his downfall. Acheikh is the latest of

scores of former foes of Habre who rallied behind him in a process hastened by a string of military victories against Libya in northern Chad last year.

"Acheikh's return is a decisive step in the reconciliation process," Habre has shown his strength," one government source said.

The Baghdad agreement allowed for an exchange of prisoners and appeared to guarantee a position in the Chadian government for Acheikh alongside other former rebels.

They include a former deputy leader of the GUNT, Colonel Abdul Kader Kamougue, now agriculture minister, and General Djibril Djogo, who became transport and civil aviation minister after heading

an armed rebellion in southern Chad.

Goukouni, who ruled Chad from November 1980 until June 1982 when he was chased out of N'Djamena by Habre, is the only main rebel leader who has yet to return home.

Chadian officials and diplomats say he is a spent force, shuttling between Libya, Algeria and Benin. His Toucouleur desert warriors last year joined Habre's army to drive Libyan troops from the north.

Negotiations on his return have stumbled over what Chadian officials describe as unacceptable demands which include a dismantling of UNIR, the sole political party. But Acheikh said Sunday that talks were continuing.

Bahrain retracing steps to ancient pearl industry

By Charles P. Wallace

MANAMA — Hassan Arrayed opened a ragged square of red felt on the desk in front of him and lowered his face like a falcon swooping in on its prey.

With a cackle from his gapped-tooth grin, Arrayed held his prize out to a woman customer who was enveloped in gauzy black silks down to her tattooed thighs. "This one is \$60,000," he said proudly.

Clutched in Arrayed's hand was a lustrous pearl the colour of Devonshire cream. The pearl, which caught the sunlight flooding in from the streets of Bahrain's gold market outside the tiny stall, was the size of a grape.

Long before anyone knew the value of petroleum under the Arabian sands, pearls were the measure of wealth in the small emirates like Bahrain that line the western shores of the Gulf. Pearls from the oyster beds in the Gulf were considered the finest in the world, treasured from the royal houses of Europe to the exotic bazaars of India.

The Gulf's pearl industry, which prospered for thousands of years, collapsed in the 1930s, the victim of the worldwide depression, the discovery of oil and Japan's perfection of the cultivated pearl. Now, the pearl industry is little more than a pleasant but distant memory, an anachronism limited to a handful of pearl merchants and a few heavy divers who try to turn a profit from a hobby.

But now Bahrain's petroleum is running out. At current levels of production, the oil will be completely exhausted in 1996. The tiny island is seeking ways to diversify its economy and is once again turning to the pearl.

In 1985, the government set aside \$54,000 in an attempt to revive the pearl industry, which had flourished since the dawn of time from Oman in the south to Kuwait in the northern Gulf. Bahrain was always the heart of the business.

The Bahrain Centre for Studies and Research bought a research ship, the *Pearl of Bahrain*, and trained 11 scuba divers in an effort to revive the old oyster beds. The testing is still going on.

"There's been no pearl diving

since the 1950s," said Sami Danish, the head of the centre. "But the idea that for 30 years the pearl beds had been fished and were loaded with pearls turned out to be fallacy. We're still trying to determine if the project is feasible."

Such remarks seem a far cry from the heyday of the pearl industry at the turn of the century. Sepia-coloured antique photographs of the day show hundreds of pearl boats setting sail from the island, powered to the oyster beds by their slanting lateen sails.

Historically, pearls have been renowned in Bahrain since 2,000 B.C. The Roman historian Pliny said that Bahrain, then known as Tylos, was "famous for the vast number of pearls."

"The Gulf's pearl industry, which prospered for thousands of years, collapsed in the 1930s, the victim of the worldwide depression, the discovery of oil and Japan's perfection of the cultivated pearl."

Before oil, pearls were the primary source of income, either through diving, boat building or trading with foreign merchants. The pearl fleets, often more than 5,000 boats, known as dhows, would set sail for the oyster beds in June and not return until October. The Gulf's culture revolved around the pearl season, from songs of the pearl fishermen to the gold and silver embroidery that women wore to welcome the pearl fleet home.

As Danish, who is the son of a pearl diver, attested, life for many of those involved in pearling was extremely arduous. Divers had no more help than a bone clip for their nose and a rock to make them sink. Divers went to depths of 80 feet without benefit of wet suits, goggles or depressurisation.

"It was a harsh life," said Danish. Ramadan Hassan Ramadan is one of the few surviving pearl divers in Bahrain. He worked as a diver until 1951, when he was only 15 years old and the pearl business was in its dying days. Many of his companions were only 12.

"It was very dangerous for us," Ramadan said. "The sharks used to circle the oyster beds, round and round, and if they didn't

move we had to. Divers were always prone to headaches or broken eardrums."

The diving began at 5.30 a.m. and lasted for two hours, with each dive limited to about 1 minute. A diver's life frequently depended on a less-skilled partner, even younger, who manned the two ropes that lifted the divers and his net bag filled with oysters. Until sunset, no food was permitted the divers except for dates and water. At night, the divers slept on the decks, which were several inches deep in oyster shells.

In the tradition of pearl diving, the cure for a punctured eardrum was pure machismo: holding a red hot nail to your temple.

According to Ramadan, even by the 1950s pearl diving was

hardly more than a form of indentured servitude, with boat captains leading a diver's family money and the diver endlessly attempting to pay off the loan. A standard salary for four months' work was \$30.

"I'm happy that pearl diving stopped," Ramadan said bitterly. "The shop's captain owned us. When the diving stopped, we became free."

In 1932, the first oil well in the Gulf gushed petroleum onto the sands of Bahrain. In two years, Bahrain became the first Arab country to start exporting oil, creating hundreds of new jobs. Meanwhile, the proliferation of perfect Japanese cultured pearls, which are substantially cheaper than the natural variety found in the Gulf, crushed the Gulf pearling industry.

Abdel Razzak Mahmood, one of the few pearl dealers left in Bahrain, noted that less than 25 pounds of new pearls are found each year in the Gulf.

A new market for pearls has sprung up among the Arab families of the Gulf, based in part on the old Gulf superstition that a woman who wears pearls will have amicable relations in her family. A choice necklace of Gulf pearls can easily cost \$50,000 — Los Angeles Times.

Sununu: Israeli 'sovereignty' is key to Middle East peace

TEL AVIV (AP) — John Sununu, the Arab-American whose appointment as White House chief of staff aroused controversy among Jews, says the key to a Middle East peace is "to guarantee the integrity and strength of Israel as a sovereign nation."

Sununu made the statement in an interview published Monday in the *Jerusalem Post*, adding that he expected President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker to pursue peace in the region.

"I think they're smart enough to know that it's in this country's (U.S.) interest to deal with the tough issues and no one can say that it's not one of the great tough issues," he said.

When asked if he had strong feelings about the Middle East because of his Arab ancestry, he replied: "I have feelings in this sense: I think that... as time has moved forward that we have opportunities to move toward peace."

He told the *Post* it was "in Israel's interest, the United States' interest, frankly everyone's interest, to achieve peace and tranquility in the Middle East."

"For example," he said, "for Israel's long-term economic situation, peace would be a tremendous asset. ... to stay under the constant tension that we seen is over the past few decades is not good."

Noting that assuring Israel's "sovereignty" was the key to any peace settlement, Sununu said: "That has to be made clear."

Sununu, who is of Lebanese descent, aroused anger among Israeli and American Jews when as governor of New Hampshire he refused to sign a petition calling for repeal of a United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism.

He was the only American governor who did not sign the document, saying at the time he believed it was not his business as a governor to try to dictate foreign policy.

In the interview with the *Post*, Sununu defended his record on Israel, noting he drafted the Middle East plank in the Republican platform, which is regarded as pro-Israeli.

Sununu confirmed he had been a member of the National Association of Arab Americans, but said he was a third-generation American who visited Lebanon only once, in 1949.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Arafat thanks King, praises support

(Continued from page 1)

decision. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said he considered the move another complication on the road to peace.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin condemned it as "deviation" from Egypt's commitments under the 1978 Camp David accords.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry statement said Peres expressed regret at a 30-minute meeting, telling Bassiouny the Egyptian move "was not consistent with the principle of a negotiated settlement."

Bassiouny defended the action, telling reporters: "As a starting point it is good to go ahead for the peace process and start a negotiated peace in the area. It is not against peace or against agreements between Egypt and Israel."

Rabin, addressing 700 British Jewish activists, contended that the PNC's declaration of a Palestinian state amounted to a denial of Israel's right to exist.

He said its simultaneous acceptance of U.N. Resolution 242 was aimed at winning support from Western Europe and the

United States.

"We will not negotiate with the PLO. We will oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state between Jordan and Israel," Rabin said.

But Palestinian leaders said the PNC decisions showed a desire for peace. In a letter to diplomatic missions, 17 prominent Palestinians from Jerusalem and the West Bank urged foreign countries to recognise the state.

"A reading of the independent proclamation and policy statement endorsed by the PNC's 19th session proves beyond a

shadow of a doubt our peoples' genuine desire to pursue a just and lasting peace," they wrote.

"There is an explicit parity between our rights and those of the Jewish people to set up a state in Palestine. Your country's recognition of our independent but occupied state can be of great help in speeding up the peace process."

Among those who signed were newspaper editor Hanna Siniora, Birzeit professor of philosophy Sari Nusseibeh and the deposed mayor of Hebron, Mustafa Nashih.

EEC welcomes PNC moves

(Continued from page 1)

told journalists he had received a letter from his Israeli counterpart, Shimon Peres, before Monday's gathering.

He did not reveal its contents, but said: "We did not think it was encouraging for the views we hold on how a peaceful solution could be found for the area."

In their statement, the 12 states welcomed the PNC's acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolu-

tions 242 and 338 as a basis for a peace conference.

The EEC governments also expressed satisfaction that the PNC had explicitly condemned "terrorism."

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said France, Italy, Spain and Greece had wanted the statement to include a reference to U.N. Resolution 181 of 1947.

The resolution was the basis for the PNC declaration.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Gouled reshuffles party leadership

DIJBOUTI (R) — President Hassan Gouled has shuffled the leadership of Djibouti's ruling party to take account of political changes over the last three years. Gouled said in a statement Sunday that three new members had been appointed to the 15-man politburo of the People's Rally for Progress (RPP) to replace former Transport Minister Aden Robleh Awaleh, who was expelled from the party and fled into exile in 1986, and two ministers who have since died. The new politburo members are Atteye Ismael Waiss, Mohamed Ali Mohammad and Moussa Bourale Robleh, none of whom hold ministerial office. Six members of the politburo were assigned new posts in the reshuffle, but Prime Minister Barkat Gourat Hamadou remains first vice president of the RPP and Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah stays on as the party's secretary general.

Crash kills Israeli soldier in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was killed and four were injured when their armoured vehicle overturned in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon Sunday, military sources said. An army spokesman confirmed the soldier's death but said he could give no details about the accident, which occurred north of Naqura.

Al Azhar condemns 'Satanic Verses'

CAIRO (AP) — The Islamic World's most venerated institute, Al Azhar, Sunday joined other voices in condemning "Satanic Verses," a book that won Britain's Whitbread literary prize. The novel, by Salman Rushdie, has been banned as blasphemous in the writer's native India and in some Arab countries. Describing it as containing "lies and figments of the imagination passing as facts of Islam," the head of Al Azhar, Sheikh Gad Al Haq Al Gad Al Haq called on Islamic organisations in Britain to join in taking legal steps to prevent the book's circulation.

Turkey, Iraq sign extradition pact

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Iraq initialled Monday a protocol on the extradition of criminals and other legislative and penal affairs. Turkish officials said.

'Hostage beaten after escape bid'

NEW YORK (R) — Aljann Steen, one of nine U.S. hostages still held in Lebanon, tried to escape but was caught and beaten, Newsweek reported Sunday. The magazine said U.S. intelligence had learned of the escape bid from Mithileshwar Singh, an Indian citizen with U.S. resident status who was freed in Damascus last month. Singh told U.S. officials that Steen was quickly recognised in a Beirut suburb and handed back to his captors, who beat him up, knocking fillings from his teeth, the magazine said. It did not identify the U.S. officials or intelligence sources. Newsweek reported that Singh had said the hostages had hoped to be freed for the U.S. presidential elections or by inauguration day in January.

Tias visits Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian Defence Minister Major-General Mustafa Tias arrived in Beirut Monday to inspect Syrian military units in the Lebanese capital, security sources said. They said he landed at Beirut international airport in a private plane amid tight security measures. It was not known if he would meet Lebanese leaders.

3 European defence envoys visit UAE

ABU DHABI (AP) — Britain's defence Minister George Younger conferred Monday with his counterparts in the United Arab Emirates on a short visit before heading to Saudi Arabia. The Emirates News Agency (WAM) said Younger was received by deputy supreme commander Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed and Defence Minister Sheikh Mohammad bin Rashid. Younger's visit to the UAE coincided with the arrival of French air force Commander-General Achille Lerche, who like Younger arrived late Sunday. Lerche is heading a military delegation and will hold talks with UAE air force officials on issues of mutual interest, according to diplomatic sources in Abu Dhabi. Italian Minister of Defence Valerio Zanone will also arrive in the UAE Tuesday on a short visit to the country, Italian embassy sources said.

GCC to hold talks with editors

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain's information minister was quoted Monday as saying the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) had decided to hold coordination talks with the region's newspaper editors. "I have agreed with the GCC secretariat to call for a first meeting of media editors to discuss coordination on basic journalistic matters," Tariq Almoayed told the Bahraini daily *Akhbar Al Khaleej*. "It is not enough that (GCC) information ministers agree on the charter of media owners... there should be an exchange of feeling between the press and information ministries on how to implement these pacts," he said. "We feel there is a possibility of achieving this (GCC pact) as a true desire to cooperate exists in the Gulf press," he added.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE	PROGRAMME TWO
17:30 News Bulletin	17:30 A French film
18:00 News in Arabic	18:00 News in French
18:30 News in English	18:30 News in Arabic
19:00 News in Arabic	19:00 News in Arabic
19:30 News in Arabic	19:30 News in Arabic
20:00 News in Arabic	20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Arabic	20:30 News in Arabic
21:00 News in Arabic	21:00 News in Arabic
21:30 News in Arabic	21:30 News in Arabic
22:00 News in Arabic	22:00 News in Arabic
22:30 News in Arabic	22:30 News in Arabic
23:00 News in Arabic	23:00 News in Arabic
23:30 News in Arabic	23:30 News in Arabic
24:00 News in Arabic	24:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM

& partly on 95.0 KHz. SW

Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE	PROGRAMME TWO
07:00 Light Music	07:00 Newsdesk
07:30 Newsdesk	07:30 Morning Show
08:00 Morning Show	08:00 News Summary
08:30 News Summary	08:30 Comedy
09:00 Comedy	09:00 Book Club
09:30 Book Club	09:30 News Summary
10:00 News Summary	10:00 Old Favorites
10:30 Old Favorites	10:30 News Summary
11:00 News Summary	11:00 Pop Session Contd.
11:30 Pop Session Contd.	

PRAYER TIMES

04:45 Fajr

05:30 Sunrise

06:00 Dhuhr

06:30 Asr

07:00 Maghrib

07:30 Isha

08:00 Isha

08:30 Isha

09:00 Isha

09:30 Isha

10:00 Isha

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CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Amman, Tel. 625500

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Lubdah, Tel. 625500

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Husein, Tel. 601757

English mass (summer time) 9 p.m.

Winter time 5 p.m.

Terrazas Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabal Lubdah, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5.30 p.m. Tel. 622500

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)

Abdullah, Tel. 625500

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)

Jabal Amman, Tel. 625500

chaplain's residence, tel. 625500

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771119

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771119

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)

Ashrafieh, Tel. 771119

Armenian International Church (Interdenominational)

meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsat, Tel. 605326

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd)

Amman, Ave. Service, Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Smith 811298

Rainbow Congregation, meets at the Good Shepherd's Church

Interdenominational ecumenical

Interdenominational ecumenical

Interdenominational ecumenical

Interdenominational ecumenical

Queen Noor to open new museum at Yarmouk today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Museum of Jordanian Heritage, part of Yarmouk University's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (IAA), is to be inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday as part of Jordan's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's 33rd birthday.

The museum's collection was acquired through the University of Yarmouk, the Department of Antiquities, the Institute's excavations and project findings, as well as pieces that have been loaned to the museum by individual collectors.

The museum integrates the work of archaeologists, anthropologists and epigraphers interpreting the society and history of Jordan, and conveys their results to both the academic and wider community.

The Institute's director, Dr. Mu'awiah Ibrahim, said that Yarmouk University has become specialised in the study of ancient civilisations and heritage, and their relationship to different periods in history.

He said the IAA maintains

close cooperation with the West German archaeological institutions in unearthing the artefacts and antiquities of Jordan. Cooperation in this regard in the past few years have led to the discovery of new artefacts at Um Qais where a major agricultural settlement dating to the Stone Age was unearthed.

The excavated findings, on display at the museum, testify to the widespread contacts of the inhabitants of Jordan throughout the ages — beginning from Jordan's pre-history, early history, Roman and Byzantine periods and finally, Jordan as part of the Islamic World.

Queen Noor will also visit the newly restored Ottoman village of Um Qais which was inhabited during the end of the 19th century and the beginning of 20th century.

Jordanian and German specialists worked on the settlement which, until two years ago, was deserted and vandalised. The government of Jordan bought the site in view of its architectural significance and rarity.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

CROWN PRINCE CONDOLES HMOUD: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday visited the house of Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud expressing condolences on the death of the minister's mother. (Petra)

AJLOUNI PRAISES AQABA CELEBRATIONS: Tourism Minister Zuhair Ajlouni has said that the celebrations held in Aqaba marking the birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein reflect the Jordanian people's love and sincerity for their leader. In a statement to Jordan News Agency, Petra, Ajlouni said: "We in Jordan are keen to reactivate cooperation and increase coordination among the official and private sectors concerned in tourism, so as to attain a good standard of Jordanian tourism and show Jordan as one of the universal attractive touristic centres." (Petra)

PEOPLE'S ARMY GRADUATES: A new batch of People's Army recruits from Ajloun district graduated Monday. The People's Army commander in Ajloun called on the graduates to maintain the expertise they acquired. (Petra)

JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE: Director General of Jordan News Agency Ali Safadi represented Jordan in the meetings of the General Assembly of the International Islamic News Agency which began in Jeddah Monday. During its two-day meetings, the General Assembly will discuss a number of financial, administrative, and technical affairs, endorse the draft budget, and review reports on its future plans. (Petra)

WINTER PRECAUTIONS: The civil defence committee Monday held a meeting in the Southern Mazar district to discuss emergency conditions that could happen in winter and to maintain the citizens' safety. The district governor called, during the meeting, on people living near stream paths and valleys to be cautious and to take the necessary measures to ensure their safety in the wake of possible floods. (Petra)

KARAK ELECTIONS: Candidacy for the Karak municipal elections due to be held on Saturday has closed. It has been reported that the number of candidates is 26 and that they compete over eight seats. Moreover, the number of voters is 7,318 people. (Petra)

MA'AN EDUCATION: A team from the Ministry of Education Monday visited schools in Ma'an and familiarised itself with the teaching process. (Petra)

FINE ART COURSE: A three-day course for fine art teachers Monday began at Banat Arwa secondary school in Karak. The course is designed to promote the standard of the 24 enrolled teachers in the field of colours and painting. (Petra)

CAIRO FILM FESTIVAL: Jordan will take part in a film festival to open in Cairo towards the end of November. Movies produced in Jordan along with those from Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco, Kuwait, Tunisia and Egypt as well as the USA and the USSR will feature in the festival. At least 200 films will feature in the festival. (Petra)

PSD apprehends suspected murderer of Sri Lankan maid

IRBID (J.T.) — A 21-year-old man identified by the Public Security Department (PSD) as M.M.R.H. was found by the police in Irbid to have murdered a Sri Lankan girl who used to work as a domestic servant in the city.

A report in Al Dustour newspaper said that the police discovered the murderer, 48 hours after the body had been discovered in the home of the girl's employer.

The body, the report said, was found stabbed 10 times in different parts causing the girl's immediate death.

According to the report the murderer re-enacted the crime and admitted to killing Calobio Dublaj after several attempts to rape her at her employer's home when the owners were away.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of rare Arabic coins at the Central Bank of Jordan.
- ★ A book exhibition of recent American publications on economics, management, business, and other topics of interest to students and professionals in business and public administration at the American Centre.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by eight Jordanian artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Abdul Ra'ouf Shomoun at Jordan Association of Plastic Arts hall.
- ★ Brass plates exhibition by Hrach Loulou 18.00 hrs, French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of drawings and watercolours of German Romanticism at Al Ra'ed Al Arabi School, Shmeisani.
- ★ An exhibition of iconographies, signs and public places by the German artist Otto Herbert Hakej at the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan — 10 a.m.

DOCUMENTARY

- ★ A special programme on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's death entitled "Our Days in November" at the American Centre — 7.00 p.m.

FILM

- ★ A German film entitled "Effi Briest" — 8.00 p.m.

Prince Hassan opens seminars on progress in science and technology and another on access to higher education

Crown Prince calls for integrated development based on credible national information system

By Caroline Faraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday opened two specialised seminars, the first, a regional one entitled "progress in science and technology for development in West Asia region" and an international one entitled "Access to Higher Education."

The first seminar was organised by the Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) in cooperation with the U.N. Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), while the second was organised by the Association of Arab Universities and the University of Jordan, in cooperation with the International Association of Universities.

Prince Hassan delivered speeches at the opening sessions of both seminars reviewing Jordan's plans with regards to numerous issues and questions related to human resources management, and utilising scientific research and technology to benefit comprehensive and integrated social, economic, cultural and scientific development.

"Jordan's higher educational institutions and centres, as well as organisations concerned with science and technology, should not be easy task in formulating new ideas and policies to govern the science process and develop human resources potentials to serve in various specialisations that can

meet the social and humanitarian requirements," Prince Hassan noted.

He said this responsibility "acquires additional dimension in the case of the less developed nations which have now gone beyond the stage of laying human and material infrastructures, to a stage of planning and programming the proper use of manpower and material resources, and embarked on the process of organising their labour markets."

"These nations have now turned their attention to dealing with open and veiled, as well as behavioural unemployment which is now permeating many nations," the Prince added.

Sound planning of development and science and technology policies require integrated development based on a credible national information system covering all sectors, Prince Hassan pointed out.

"This is required so that planners and decision makers can rely on real and objective data while dealing with the demands and circumstances free of miscalculations and assessments."

Admission to universities

Prince Hassan cited the question of admission to universities as an example where this policy can be applied to end all pertinent negative aspects.

He pointed out that acceptance of large numbers of students in universities and higher education institutions resulted in problems for the labour market, and "underlined the importance of relevance and complementarity between the output of the higher educational system to the requirements of the labour market."

This situation, he said, "requires from Jordan and other developing countries to adopt a comprehensive and reformed educational systems throughout the educational stages."

The development process in education and the labour market can be identified under the "human resources management based on an advanced data system."

In his speech Prince Hassan emphasised the need to develop the concept of scientific research at universities and stressed that research should by no means be regarded merely as a means to attain promotion and self-interest.

"All research work should be linked to the requirements of development," Prince Hassan added.

Prince Hassan urged scientific institutions and universities in Jordan and the ESCWA region to



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday opens a regional seminar on progress in science and technology development (Photo by Yousef Al-Ahlan)

concentrate on symbolic exchange of ideas and to set up a regional data base and information linkages.

He emphasised multilateralism rather than bilateralism which promotes linkage between sectors, and between them and correspondent sectors in neighbouring states.

"At this stage we are called on to crystallise and develop policies to enable Arab and other developing countries to attain a prominent status among world nations and to play an effective role in international cooperation, especially in technology transfer," Prince Hassan noted.

He called for the creation of highly specialised technological centres at the local and regional levels to speed the process of development.

Interdisciplinary study centre

Prince Hassan advocated the idea of setting up an interdisciplinary study centre in Istanbul which serves as a bridge between the Asian rim of Europe and the

European rim of Asia.

He urged the participants to take into consideration these ideas and to emphasise substance rather than form. "We have to shift from generalities to realities and we should not overlook the humanitarian dimension in the development process at the local, regional and international levels."

"We should also not overlook the comprehensive view of social problems in our dealings with various sectors, and when we lay down plans and programmes we ought to take into account intersectoral and inter-disciplinary approach," Prince Hassan said.

Speakers at the first session of the science and technology seminar were Dr. Adnan Badran, Secretary General of the Higher Council for Science and Technology, Dr. Sergio Trindade, from U.N. Centre for Science and Technology for Development and Ahmad Rajai from Economic and Social Commission for West Asia.

The higher education seminar was addressed by Association of Arab Universities Secretary General Mohammad Dugbeim, Gustine Thorens, president of the International Association of Universities and University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al-Majali.

Zawaideh takes part in conference on housing

AMMAN (USIA) — Shafiq Zawaideh, the Minister of Public Works and Housing, and Bassam Atari, the Deputy General of the Jordan Housing Bank, participated in a week-long conference on housing policy held in Washington, D.C. from Nov. 6 to Nov. 9.

Ministers and high level officials with responsibility for finance, housing, urban development and similar concerns in thirty four countries attended. The conference was sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). At present over half the gross national product (GNP) in most countries is generated in urban areas, and the conference planners predict that share will increase in the future. They conclude, therefore, that most new population and economic growth will occur in cities and towns.

Most countries are facing more austere economic environments which makes it difficult or impossible for central government to pay for all the urban development that will be needed. Conference participants discussed the roles that local government and the private sector may play in creating healthy and rapidly growing urban economies to provide housing and jobs. Mr. Atari led the discussion for a case study on Shelter Policy: Meeting the Challenge and Expanding the Private Sector Role.

Jordan, Syria discuss linking of national grids

DAMASCUS (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan and Syria Monday opened talks on the prospect of linking their national grids and cooperation in energy-related fields.

The talks, conducted by teams led by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al-Khatib and his Syrian counterpart Kamel Al-Baba, also dealt with exchanges of expertise in electric systems, means of benefiting from the experience of either country in energy matters and the production of electricity through wind power and shale oil.

Khatib and Baba held a closed meeting earlier Monday to review bilateral cooperation in electricity and energy fields.

Until recently Jordan used to supply Syria with a flow current of up to 100 megawatt/hour at a time when Damascus's power

generation fell short of the country's demand.

The projected Wabdash Dam, to be built on the commo border at Al-Makara region, is expected to produce electric power most of which will be used by Syria in accordance with a bilateral agreement which also stipulated that Jordan will get most of the water for irrigation purposes.

Jordan has reached an advanced stage in negotiations with Egypt to link the two countries' national grids via Sinai and Aqaba, and according to officials at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Amman has been holding contacts with

Riyadh as well as Cairo to include Saudi Arabia in a joint linkage project between the three countries.

77 trainees graduate from Ghor Al Safi, Ghor Mazraa centres

KARAK (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Monday attended a ceremony for the graduation of 77 female trainees who concluded courses in typing and dressmaking at the Ghor Al Safi and Ghor Mazraa charitable societies centres in the Karak region.

Princess Basma, who distributed diplomas to the graduates, later met with the Ghor Mazraa

Charitable Society members and was briefed on the society's services to the local community.

She toured agricultural projects involving plastic sheets, greenhouses and drip irrigation systems. She also inspected the society's typing and weaving sections and a wing serving as a kindergarten.

Cairo seminar reviews condition of holy places in occupied lands

CAIRO (Petra) — Delegates from Jordan and Palestine to an international symposium on the protection of cultural and religious heritage in Palestine presented a review on the condition of Arab and Islamic places in the occupied territories, and Israel's measures against Islamic and Christian holy places.

Bishop Elia Khouri from the Episcopal Church in Amman and the Middle East, who is also the deported Bishop of Jerusalem, outlined the Islamic-Christian coexistence in Palestine and the Orient over the ages since the

reign of Omar Ibn Al-Khattab, the Islamic Caliph of the early Muslim era.

Cibse and progressive relationship between Christians and Muslims in the Orient led to the proper maintenance of Christian and Islamic holy shrines in Palestine over the ages, Bishop Khouri noted.

The bishop, who is also a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's executive committee, said that Arab Christians and Muslims coordinated their efforts in fighting off the Crusaders and succeeded in liberating the holy

lands from the invaders.

"The blood of Christian and Muslim brothers mixed on the soil of Palestine in defence of the Holy Lands," Bishop Khouri added.

The bishop spoke in detail about Israel's acts of sacrilege in the Islamic and Christian holy shrines in Palestine and said that people of both faiths now stand fast together in defence of their land and rights.

Former Minister of Public Works Raef Nijem spoke about Jordan's efforts to restore the holy places in Palestine, especially the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Between 1970 and 1987 the Jordanian government spent JD 7 million on restoration work at Al-Aqsa Mosque and it continues to offer assistance to the general effort for the upkeep of shrines in Jerusalem, Nijem said.

Nijem, who is also member of the Royal Jordanian Commission on Jerusalem Affairs, reviewed in his speech Israel's acts of aggression on holy places in Palestine which included the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the desecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and Israel's continued excavation programmes that led to the demolition of Arab districts in Jerusalem.

Nijem referred to continued Israeli harassment of Christian religious men and its seizure of Arab lands.

Number of AIDS cases reaches 17 in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Another case of AIDS has been discovered in Jordan to raise to 17 the total number of carriers of the killing disease so far, according to a report in Al-Dustour.

The paper quoted the director of the Health Ministry's AIDS Control Department, Hani Sabmout, as saying that the boy had received blood transfusions but gave no other details.

However, Sabmout made it clear that Jordan imports limited amounts of blood plasma from other countries and the imports are constantly subject to tests and

screening before they are offered to patients.

Over the past three years only the death of three AIDS victims were reported in Jordan.

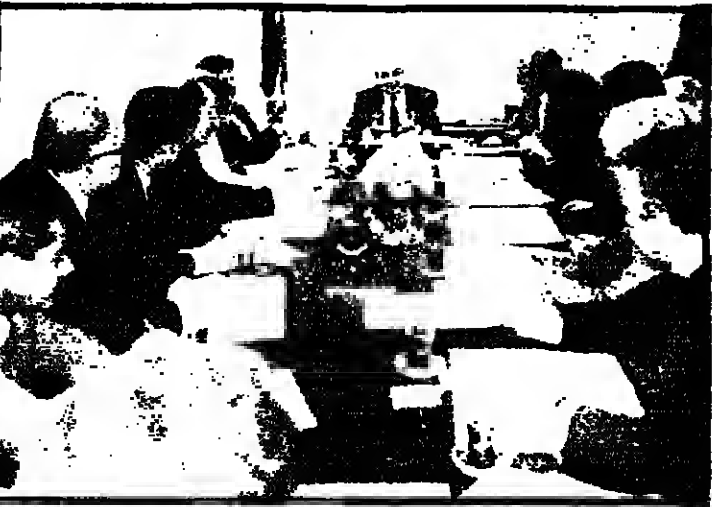
According to Ministry officials, most of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases in Jordan were contracted through blood transfusions.

Last year the Health Ministry announced the formation of a national committee charged with taking preventive measures to stem the spread of AIDS by providing information to the public especially to school children.

Health education committee starts work

AMMAN (Petra) — The Consultative Committee for Health Education, which has recently been formed, held its first meeting Sunday at the Health Ministry. Health Minister Dr. Zaid Hamzeh, who chaired a part of the meeting, stressed the importance of health education — being an important factor in primary health care — in order to increase the citizens' awareness of hygienic practices that prevent contraction of diseases.

He added that the consultative committee will be a new turning point in cooperation between the Health Ministry and various sides. He also pointed out that health education programmes would be conducted through the



Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Monday chairs a meeting of the Consultative Committee for Health Education (Petra photo)

committee. The conferees, on the other hand, discussed the various forms of the committee duties.

The committee consists of representatives from the ministries of Aqwaq and Islamic Affairs, Higher Education, Education, and Culture and

Youth; in addition to representatives from Noor Al-Husseini Foundation, the doctors' association, the dentists' association, the pharmacists' association, the journalists' association, union of charitable associations, and the Jordanian Women's Association.

Seminar on Greater Amman development opens

Urban growth put heavy burden on Amman — Adasani

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Many Arab cities have by now overcome basic problems related to municipal services but there are many others which still lack proper health, electricity, water and telephone services and suffer from unorganised building, Arab Cities Organisation (ACO) Secretary General Abdul Aziz Adasani said Monday.

Amman, like other Arab cities, had faced from a huge population growth and had to face numerous difficulties to improve its services to residents, Adasani said in a speech at the opening of a three-day meeting to discuss Greater Amman Municipality's endeavours to develop the capital and its surrounding areas from now until the year 2005.

The Ministry of Planning, the Greater Amman Municipality, the University of Jordan and the ACO have all joined forces in organising the seminar which will discuss 30 working papers prepared by specialists in city organisation including university professors here and abroad.

The seminar is of significant importance since it will tackle various social and economic development schemes which affect city planning and contribute to the country's progress as a whole, Adasani said.

All Arab cities are alike in terms of their background and their urban problems and they all

presented municipal authorities with problems like the population explosion, vast construction growth, lack of sufficient municipal services and others, Adasani added.

He said Amman's population in 1935 was estimated at 5,000 and in 1957 this figure jumped to 40,000 to become more than a million at present.

This vast growth, he noted, had placed heavy burdens on the municipal authorities over the past years.

What is needed, he said, are sound and well planned studies that can help municipalities cope with the growth and additional requirements and also curb people's emigration to the cities.

The session was opened by a speech from Deputy Greater Amman Mayor Ismail Aramouti, who reviewed Amman's historical development, pointing to the occupation of Palestine in the late 40s that led to the migration of Palestinians to the East Bank following their forced eviction from their homeland, and said that Amman's growth has been continuing despite the municipality's limited resources.

Aramouti also outlined in his speech the Greater Amman Municipality's plans for expansion and the improvement of services to the residents. But, he said, that the municipality is now facing limited revenues that can

obstruct the implementation of ambitious plans and limit development.

A speech was read out at the opening session by a delegate representing the executive director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, reviewing the vast development of Third World cities over the past three decades especially in the Middle East and North Africa.

The high birth rates in developing nations prompted the migration of people from rural to urban cities thus placing additional burdens on planners and municipal authorities, he said.

The working papers deal with other countries' experiments in city planning and transport, urban development, the involvement of different organisations and government departments in resolving housing, population and municipal issues in cities and the use of land for housing purposes within urban regions. The seminar will focus on plans for developing Greater Amman region until the year 2005.

Opening alongside the seminar was an exhibition displaying charts, maps and organisational plans worked out by the Housing Corporation, the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the Greater Amman Municipality.

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Oh no, not another 'missed opportunity'

ONE OF the favourite phrases of American officials in successive administrations in the past decade has been "missed opportunities" for peace in the Middle East — a very pointed and unambiguous reference to the PLO's "failure to come through." Well, this time the PLO has come through and accepted U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and renounced "terrorism." Now it is up to Washington and American strategists to abandon procrastinations and make good their promises and pledges of sincerity to see peace prevailing in the Middle East. This is the message contained in remarks made by His Majesty King Hussein to U.S. television Saturday.

As His Majesty recalled in the interview, the PLO's acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338 and renunciation of terrorism were the two main conditions that the U.S. had set, as far back as April 1985, for PLO participation in an international peace conference on the Middle East. Strangely enough, the PLO's compliance with the two conditions could only draw a lukewarm response from Washington, which, for all theoretical purposes, is anxious to find a just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian problem. If anything, one would expect the 12-month-old uprising in the occupied territories to have added a sense of urgency for a peaceful settlement. But not so any more for Washington, it would seem.

What happened, may we ask? Why do we get the feeling that the PLO gesture has suddenly poured cold water on American enthusiasm for peace in the Middle East? Or is it that the PLO's definite turn to a moderate course for peace through international legitimacy has thrown an unexpected spanner in the American works? We hope that this is not the case and the American response to the PLO move was not very encouraging only because of the transitional phase between Reagan and Bush in the White House. At the same time, we also look to a Bush administration which inherits the eight-year experience of the Reagan White House in dealing with Israel, and which twists arms where necessary. That is the only alternative to continued violence and bloodshed in the Middle East.

Above all, let us hope this will also not be another "missed opportunity."

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i newspaper Moody commented on His Majesty King Hussein's statements on CBS network predicting that the Middle East crisis will be one of the priorities for the coming U.S. administration. This optimism, the King said, can materialise if Washington is convinced that the PLO has now moved closer to America's position, the paper said. It said that the U.S. had earlier demanded that the PLO should recognise U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a pre-requisite for its involvement in peace negotiations and the PLO has now given its recognition of the resolutions in accordance to Washington's standards and is now eligible as a party in the peace making process. Jordan, it added, has not only created the atmosphere for such a step that can lead to a real and lasting peace, but has also placed the U.S. and Israel face to face with their responsibilities. Through severing ties with the West Bank, Jordan, the paper pointed out, has caused the PLO to act, and it remains to be seen whether the U.S. and Israel can respond favourably to this constructive step.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily comments on Egypt's recognition of the independent Palestinian state which came despite the restrictions imposed on Cairo through the Camp David Accords. Mahmoud Al Rimawi says that Cairo's recognition bears a significant meaning since it is still bound with Tel Aviv through the 1978 deal which led Egypt to have a separate solution for its problem with the Jewish state. Even before the recognition, Egypt under Mubarak took the significant step of accepting the PLO as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and continued to support its endeavours world-wide, the writer points out. He says the Camp David agreements had provided for autonomy rule for the Palestinians and no more, but the PLO's step of proclaiming independence is a greater step which has been welcomed by the Arab World and recognised by Egypt. Furthermore, Rimawi says, Egypt in more than one occasion had announced that the Camp David agreements have achieved their purpose but are no more suitable as a framework for a comprehensive peace.

Al Dastour daily described King Hussein's statements to the CBS television network as a defence of the PLO's credibility and its readiness to respond favourably to the requirements of peace. The King gave plain answers to the questioner about Jordan's stand with regard to U.N. Security Council resolutions and said that the PLO has now recognised these resolutions as demanded by the United States and has renounced all forms of terrorism. With its recent decisions the PLO has now responded to all the demands, a step which ought to end Israel's intransigence and obduracy, the paper noted. In his statement on television, the paper added, the King addressed the American public opinion with reason and urged the U.S. administration not to lose more time in finding a just and durable settlement for the Arab-Israeli problem.

Sawt Al Shaab daily also commented on the same topic and said that the King proved once again that he is spearheading efforts towards establishing peace in the Middle East. King Hussein was the first Arab leader to extend support for the Palestinian stand and has used his power and influence at high levels and on all occasions to promote the Palestinian cause, the paper said. The King's statement to CBS network can thus be classified as another move by the monarch following the severance of ties with the West Bank to enhance the stand of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Benazir's legacy

By Tariq Ali

FOR 11 YEARS the military-bureaucratic regime in Islamabad had insisted that "Bhuttoism" was dead; that the People's Party (PPP) was a corpse; that new men like Mohammad Khan Junejo and Fakhr Imam were the wave of the future; that a young woman could never win the respect, leave alone the votes, of God-fearing Muslims; that the population had happily transcended the past; that General Zia was a sober and dignified statesman who had brought stability back to the country. This view was given a great deal of credence by Washington and London. Tame journalists in the West glibly repeated official propaganda. Now the Pakistani electorate has firmly rejected the legacy of Zia. Eight federal cabinet ministers lost their seats.

Pakistan's first general election since 1977 took place because there were no real options available after Zia's sudden demise last August. A new military coup would have been totally counter-productive. Nonetheless, Zia's political heirs conceived the election as an obstacle race. Benazir Bhutto was denied access to the state-controlled media. On Nov. 17 Pakistan Times carried the headline: *BJT Sweeps Polls* (the Islamic Democratic Alliance was the main right-wing opposition in the Punjab). A very large proportion of Benazir's supporters were effectively disenfranchised by a last-minute Supreme Court decision which made it illegal to vote without an identity card. This mainly affected women and the poor.

In a country starved of democracy there is usually a very high turnout when an election takes place. In 1970 over 90 per cent of the electorate actually voted. In 1977 the figure was over 80 per cent. On Nov. 17 under 40 per cent went to the polls. This was largely because they did not possess identity cards. Despite the low vote the mood of the people is very clear. In a country increasingly divided by growing ethnic and inter-religious conflicts it is the Pakistan People's Party and not the Pakistan army which is seen as the only force capable of maintaining the unity of the country. In the province of Sindh, the PPP swept the mullahs off the board. Junejo, Jatoli and the Pir of Pagara (a pro-Zia religious figure) all suffered humiliating personal defeats. In the north-west frontier province, the PPP gained six seats at the expense of Wali Khan's radical nationalist grouping. The PPP even won a seat in the politically rugged terrain of Baluchistan.

Over half the parliamentary seats, however, are located in the Punjab. Here the PPP maintained its lead. Many Zia men (including Fakhr Imam) were unceremoniously booted out. However, what would have been an overwhelming triumph became a small majority largely

because of the low turnout and some carefully organised behind-the-scenes intimidation of PPP voters. Zia's political protégé, Nawaz Sharif, was contesting the election from four seats. He lost two of these and only won in Lahore because of the liberal use of greenbacks and identity cards. Sharif's hostility to the PPP dates back to the Seventies. He was the proprietor of a large steel foundry. His workers went on strike. He used goons to try and end the strike. The workers appealed to the then prime minister of the country, Bhutto, who nationalised the factory. During Zia's rule it was privatised once again and Sharif became eternally grateful. Pakistani politics can often be as simple and straightforward as that.

"Tame journalists in the West glibly repeated official propaganda."

The PPP would have won the Punjab city of Jhelum. This is a traditional heartland of the army in the sense that many of the rank-and-file soldiers hail from this area. The leadership, however, made a serious tactical error. Benazir decided not to give backing to a local PPP veteran, Ghulam Hussein, who was on the left of the party. Hussein had publicly disagreed with the softening of the party line vis-a-vis Washington. He was punished by being denied a seat. He stood as an independent in two different constituencies and drew over 80,000 votes in both cases. This was more than enough to let in the right-wing candidate.

In the capital of the country Benazir had depended on the former general Tikka Khan, who is not universally popular, to choose the candidates. His choices provoked a virtual insurrection against PPP voters. The result was predictable. There was only one successful PPP candidate in Islamabad and it was not General Tikka.

What happens next? There is little doubt that if the verdict had been less clear elements within the bureaucracy and Inter-Services Intelligence, who masterminded the right-wing campaign, would have worked overtime to bribe, frighten and so win over the newly-elected members of parliament to their side. It is, of course, quite likely that the more diehard elements are still banking on making Nawaz Sharif the prime minister. But the response to any such manoeuvre would be nationwide anger, and if this were to lead to a test rather than a simple show of strength the consequences could be very grave indeed.

The central issue in this election was democracy itself. The voters were rejecting a decade of

dictatorship. No sane adviser would, in these circumstances, recommend overturning the popular choice. One presumes, too, that the United States ambassador in Islamabad is currently arguing for democracy to be given a chance. So everything points to Benazir re-entering Prime Minister's House in Rawalpindi, which was surrounded by army tanks when her father was toppled and imprisoned by the military in 1977. It is a poignant moment in the tragic history of the country. The people who voted for Benazir were, apart from everything else, also showing that they had not forgotten her father.

When she takes over as Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto will confront a set of unenviable problems. Externally the Afghan situation remains unresolved. During the election campaign the Islamic fundamentalists were promising that the green crescent would soon fly over Kabul and Delhi. Benazir has pledged that she will implement the Geneva Accords. This means aiding a political settlement which permits the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from the region. Given the involvement of Inter-Services Intelligence with the most recalcitrant and fundamentalist of the warring Afghan factions, she will need Washington's backing if this is going to be accomplished.

On the home front the situation is just as bad. There has been a total collapse of any form of welfare provision for the poor and needy. Reaganomics has left the country totally bankrupt. An elected government will simply have to find the money needed to build schools and hospitals and provide food subsidies for the poverty-stricken. The problem here is the grotesquely inflated military budget. Will the army high command permit her to tamper with their perks and privileges? The PPP has pledged a drastic land reform in its manifesto. If implemented this would bring great joy to the peasants throughout the country. It would bring Benazir enormous popularity among the common soldiery which is overwhelmingly rural in origin. But will some of the powerful landlords who sit happily inside her party agree to such reforms?

Lastly there is the question of gun-running and heroin. Over the past 10 years this has totally corroded the country's institutions. Will the heroin mafias and those on their payroll inside the army and the civil service, the police and the political parties, simply sit back and allow this lucrative trade to be suppressed? These then are the dilemmas that confront Pakistan's new prime minister. A very large proportion of the country is desperate for her to succeed. They know that if she fails the uniforms will be back, and that will mean a tightening of the noose around the neck of the Pakistani state itself — The Guardian.

Sununu brings tough stance to White House leadership

By Bruce Carey

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bush will have a strong manager and conservative ideology in his choice of New Hampshire Governor John Sununu to be White House chief of staff.

Sununu, who leads a state steeped in the tradition of minimal government, will carry to Washington its Republican values of non-interference in business, low taxes and spending and a strong defence.

This stance could put the new chief of staff on a collision course with the Democratic-controlled Congress at a time when many say conciliation will be needed most. Others feel, however, that Sununu's toughness will be an asset in shaping the new administration and that the appointee will free Bush to lobby Congress himself for policy support.

Sununu, observers say, will bring to the White House the style of a person trained as an engineer but with a political temperament. He is regarded as meticulous and a "hands-on" type administrator rather than a delegator.

Sununu was born in Havana on July 2, 1939, while his parents were in Cuba on a business trip. His father is originally from Lebanon and was in the import-export business in Boston. His mother is from El Salvador. The couple is now retired in Florida.

Sununu earned advanced degrees in engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He served as a

professor of engineering at Tufts University and eventually became associate dean.

In his three two-year terms as governor, Sununu has succeeded in erasing a \$44 million annual state budget deficit and in keeping unemployment well below national averages.

He was co-chairman of the Bush presidential campaign and is widely credited with Bush's win in the New Hampshire primary, which restored the candidate's faltering nomination bid after his Iowa caucus loss.

Sununu has a reputation for being quick-tempered. But he says that he was able to work well with members of the state legislature and insists that he can adopt a compromising tone when necessary. In response to criticism that he has no Washington experience, Sununu said recently: "One asset I bring is that I have lots of good friends on both sides of the aisle in the House and Senate. I feel very comfortable with them."

Yet Sununu believes that the new president will do most of the congressional lobbying for the White House.

"One of the best tools you have in dealing with Congress is a president that understands the system — he served in Congress — and a president that has good relationships with both Republicans and Democrats," Sununu says.

And he asserts that Congress will cooperate with the new president in reducing the budget deficit, a problem which Federal

Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan says could lead to economic disaster.

"I think the most important ingredient in dealing with this deficit is cooperation between the White House and the Hill (Congress)," Sununu says.

"The vice president has said he's going to take the personal lead in doing that. And I think you're going to see a lot of activity... of the vice president communicating directly himself with leadership there to begin the kind of interaction that's necessary. I think Congress and the president are going to work aggressively and quickly to deal with that issue."

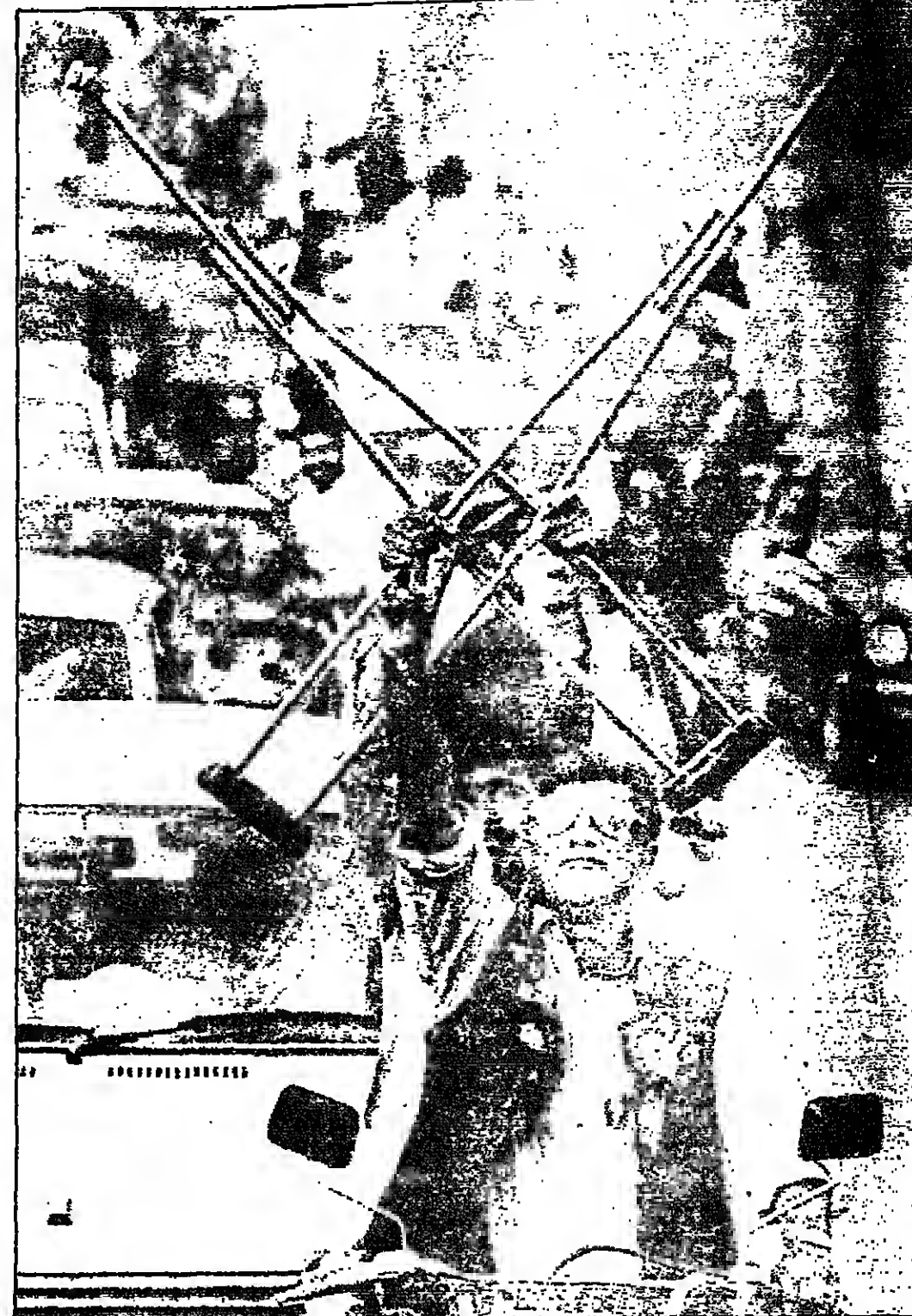
One of Sununu's most difficult controversies has been over his refusal to sign a condemnation of the United Nations resolution that equates Zionism with racism. While chairman of the National Governors' Association in 1986, he was the only one of the 50 state governors not to sign.

But Sununu satisfied many critics when, at a November 17 news conference following the announcement of his appointment to the White House, he explained why he had refused to sign the condemnation. He declared that although a state governor can appropriately acknowledge commemorative occasions in foreign affairs, state officials should not formally assent to any foreign policy statements.

But he said he supports the condemnation of the U.N. anti-Zionism resolution as a matter of U.S. foreign policy. "The position of the U.N. ought to be changed," he said.

Sununu, a Washington outsider, will occupy one of Washington's most important positions. But he believes his success could depend on how well he blends into the background. "Maybe I'll get lucky and stay invisible in this process, but somehow, with all the press pressures around here, I think that might be a tough job to do," he says.

— U.S. Information Agency.



Democracy walks again in Pakistan (photo by Roger Hultings)

Youth sweeps away political heavyweights in Pakistan polls

By Oliver Watts
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan's federal election was a triumph of youth over age.

The leaders of the three largest parties in the new national assembly, which was elected Wednesday, are all under 40.

Benazir Bhutto, whose Pakistan People's Party (PPP) took 92 seats, is 35. The Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA), which won 55, will be led by Punjab province Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif, a mere three years older at 38.

The third bloc belongs to the Mohajir National Movement, representing an immigrant community. Its 17 members will be led in the assembly by the 29-year-old mayor of Karachi, Farooq Sattar. The party leader, Altaf Hussain, is 37.

Voters swept away a phalanx of veteran political heavyweights.

"They included six federal ministers and, most prominent, Muhammad Khan Junejo, prime minister from 1985 till last May."

Whoever succeeds in putting together a majority coalition, there is a new look to Pakistani politics.

"It could be a very healthy thing for Pakistan, to have turned around," one Western diplomat commented.

Under the constitution, acting-President Ghulam Ishaq Khan must ask the person he considers most able to win a vote of confidence in the assembly to form a government. He has yet to indicate publicly whom he will choose.

Ishaq Khan, chairman of the senate, the upper house of parliament, is himself a great survivor in Pakistani politics.

Now 73, he has never been out of a government job in almost half a century, serving as senior bureaucrat and minister under both Bhutto's father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and the man who overthrew him in 1977, General Muhammad Zia Ul Haq.

Both the PPP and the IDA say they can command the support of enough elected members to reach the magic figure of 109 for an overall majority.

A PPP government would be short on experience. Only a handful of its elected members, such as central executive committee member Farooq Leghari, were in the 1971-1977 PPP administration.

Kazi Abid Hussain, information minister under Junejo, switched to the PPP earlier this year.

Bhutto herself has not administered so much as a village council in Pakistan, a country of 100 million people.

But Western and Pakistani political analysts say they have been impressed by the political maturity she has shown during

the past year. But the new prime minister must deal with rampant domestic violence, a decaying infrastructure, debt, a hating shortage of income, and two hostile neighbours in India and Afghanistan.

The analysts have no clear idea how she would cope. "Frankly it scares the pants off me," one leading foreign investor commented.

Nawaz Sharif has plenty of experience, despite his youth. He was appointed finance minister of Punjab at the age of 31. Since 1985 he has been chief minister of the province, which has a population of 54 million.

An IDA-led government could also call on several senior ministers from the senate, which was not up for election. These include Foreign Minister Sahab-

zada Yaqub Khan, Justice Minister Wasim Sajjad, and economic supremo Mahbubul Haq.

Only two recent federal ministers won re-election to the national assembly and both are young.

The list of prominent casualties is long. Veteran Mohammad Aslam Khattak was appointed "senior minister" after Zia sacked Junejo's government in May.

Interior Minister Nasim Ahmad Aheer had been under fire for not halting the recurrent ethnic violence in Pakistan.

Information Minister Ellahi Bakhsh Soomro, Education Minister Wazir Ahmad Jagezi, Religious Affairs Minister Mazhar Nadevi and Labour Minister Ahmad Nawaz Bugti all lost their seats.

The picture was the same outside the cabinet.

OPEN FORUM

Paving the way to liberty

*Half sons and daughters of dear Palestine,
Half hundreds of blessed martyrs in your shrines
Half mothers of the children, who still live the sacrifice
Declare proudly that such honour does suffice:*

*Although dear children, you were bred and born
In a land occupied, ravished and torn,
The love of freedom and of liberty,
Was suckled from your mothers' breasts in infancy
And you were weaned upon the hope of victory,
And on the feats of courage and of bravery.*

*Unlike all other girls and boys,
You have no happy childhood, have no joys,
Your bedtime story is a nightmare full of fear,
And your days are crowded with anguish and with tears
Instead of marching in a school parade,
You march defiant, unconstrained, unafraid,
And though your only arms are sticks and stones
They beat you with no mercy, and then break your bones
Despite this you resist and make a stand,
Only to be struck down and maimed by brutal hands*

*Although they club your limbs, your backs they cannot bend
For faith in your cause gives you strength to march until the end*

*Though young in years, you tower oh so tall,
Whilst your oppressors with their arms become so small*

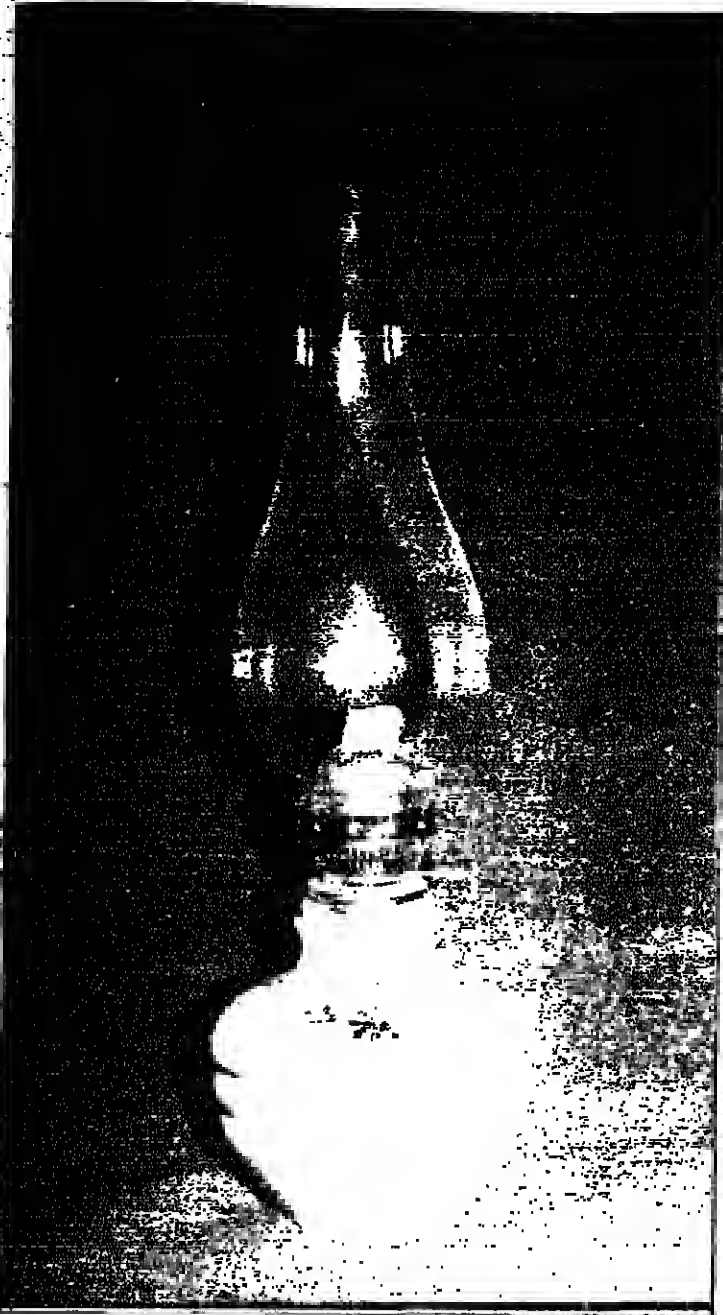
*Young and unarmed, you are as strong
As only Right can be against the Wrong,
Your only weapons are your faith sublime
And your belief so firm in God Divine,
The church-bells peal their blessings to you for the world to hear,
Whilst in the mosques are held prayers, devout, sincere
And all the Arabs, whatever their creed stand hand in hand,
Determined to resist oppression, and retrieve their sacred land.*

*The whole wide world could scarcely believe
What these young children did achieve,
It is an epic that can have on par
To ancient history or in modern war.*

*With stones these children pave the path to liberty
In spite of being subjected to brutality,
And soon the day shall come when everyone can see
That right's of nations shall over come all tyranny*

*And that these young "saints" sacrifice was not in vain
For Palestine shall, with God's Will, freedom regain.*

Thoraya Mahdi Allah



One sample of the work produced at the self-help project for Palestinian folklore

UNRWA's self-help scheme: a long way but not far enough

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — It is indeed a crowded room. Gold coloured hebron glass painted on with Arabic calligraphy and Islamic script, in the shapes of plates, vases, napkin holders and oriental lamps, next to brightly embroidered traditional dresses from various villages in Jordan and Palestine are in the same room as cheese boards, keyholders, key chains and pictures made out of olive wood. While cloth and wooden dolls dressed in traditional costumes and jewellery stand near ceramic items, brass engraved pictures, loom and straw work, eggless cases, tissue box covers, coasters with traditional designs printed or sown on them loom up from every corner of this room.

Has yet another handicraft shop opened in Jordan? — not according to Colin Garland field relief services officer at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian Refugees regional office in Amman.

"This newly established self-help project for Palestinian folklore, which opened on Nov. 16, is a non-profit venture and the first of its kind in Jordan," said Garland, explaining that UNRWA school students and women in women programme centres make the products and sell them at low prices at the UNRWA regional office.

According to him, the accumulated revenues will be channelled into UNRWA's private university scholarship fund for the education of Palestinian refugees in Jordanian universities and social welfare programmes at the refugee camps.

"The UNRWA staff found an enormous amount of potential in what was being produced in schools and at the centres, and decided to take advantage of this talent," he said.

Deputy educational field officer, Mrs. Hayat Yaghi, and school educational officer at UNRWA, said that the general education cycle schools include vocational training in their syllabus. "The items at the centre are a result of one scholar's year's work (1987) and in accordance to the curriculum which covers loom work, embroidery, printing, wood and metal work, ceramics and pottery," said Yaghi.

All 197 UNRWA schools are

participating in the project. The idea was discussed with the teachers at the schools, who were described by Yaghi as "enthusiastic" about promoting traditional folklore and "because the money raised comes back to the refugees in the form of whole or partial scholarships, depending on the students financial status, or is directed to the handicapped centres at the refugee camps." She added that some of the teachers eligible for scholarships are already receiving the money.

The self-help project is not the main source of income for the UNRWA private university scholarship fund or handicapped centres but the income generated from the project will be additional funds. The primary sources of income for the first project are donors in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Although 78% of the funds UNRWA receives from the U.N. is poured into the educational department, there is still a need for more funds to help university-bound students, according to Yaghi. Some 126 refugee students with tawjihi marks above 94% are presently supported by UNRWA scholarships funded by the U.N., but "hundreds of needy students with high marks fill UNRWA's waiting lists for whole or partial scholarship," she said.

Yaghi stated that this factor was decisive when UNRWA's education and finance department carried a campaign in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to raise money for the UNRWA private university scholarship fund for the education of needy refugee students with tawjihi marks between 88-94% in Jordanian universities.

As of 1987, the UNRWA private university fund supports 75 refugees in three Jordanian universities.

Several of the individuals who contributed for the university year 1987-88, however, "do not seem to be as willing to pay the JD 350 promised for the year 1988-89," said Yaghi, pointing out "that means we do not have money for the 75 students presently enrolled in universities."

The future looks gloomy for the students, since the donors have stopped contributing and the self-help project can not generate enough income to support the students. UNRWA, however, is looking into other areas to raise money.

King and country

Reviewed by John Lehr

Bearing The Cross, by David J. Garrow (Cape £9.95)

TELL Montgomery they can keep bombing, and I'm going to stand up to them," said Martin Luther King Jr in 1956, from the pulpit of his first parish, after the paragon had been bombed by whites in retaliation for his leadership of the 382-day black boycott of the city's buses. "I've seen the promised land, and it's going to be here in Montgomery."

The phrase was unwittingly also part of his last speech in Memphis before his assassination in 1968. Then, after the great victories and the punishing disappointments of the previous decade's struggle, King was still reminding the faithful of the peace that would only come with justice: "I have seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land."

In his short journey through American life, Martin Luther King was stabbed, bombed, shot at, jailed, beaten and finally killed for his radical vision of Christian love and social justice. He had taken over the leadership of the Montgomery bus boycott in 1956 at the age of 26, won the Nobel Peace Prize at 35, and was murdered at 37. In that brief span, as David Garrow argues in his Pulitzer Prize winning account of King and the Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC), of which King was the figurehead, he put the theology of the cross back into the American consciousness.

The cross epitomises the paradox of Christian faith: God revealed not in strength but in vulnerability. King's championing of non-violence allowed the most impoverished, the most vulnerable, the most oppressed of America's underclasses to make a spectacle of their righteousness.

"In a crisis we need a sense of drama," he said, understanding and exploring his power as a symbol to mould consensus. The blacks represented only 10 per cent of the American population; and he knew that if blacks were going to demand change, their power had to come from "a coalition of conscience."

All the non-violent methods of protest that evolved in the 50s and 60s — the boycott, the mass march, the sit-in, the Freedom Ride — were events calculated to shame a culture into change, "to precipitate a crisis situation that must open the door to negotiation." Non-violent protest winked out society's racism for the world to see.

King came out of a middle-class, educated, urban environment. Nicknamed "Tweed" for his flashy dressing at college, he had lived in the security of an all-black community and a tight-

knit minister's family. His first 25 years, he said, were "very comfortable years... Life had been wrapped up for me like a Christmas package." When he took on the leadership of the Montgomery boycott he talked of "passive resistance," but still kept a gun at home to protect his young family from racist intruders.

His mission was not to undermine society but to make America live up to its vision of itself as the Redeemer Nation — liberty and justice for all. As he said in trying to negotiate open-housing in Chicago with the infamous Mayor Richard Daley: "We're not trying to overthrow you we're trying to get in."

Although the Supreme Court

BOOK REVIEW

decision of Brown vs. Board of Education abolished segregation in 1954, 75 per cent of school districts remained segregated as late as 1965. "When we are idle," said King, "the white majority quickly forgets the injustices and only thinks of the demands for progress as unreasonable requests from irresponsible people." The SCLC pressure on the white establishment reached its acme in 1963 with a record 1,412 demonstrations in three months.

Bearing the Cross, which reads like a daily diary account of organisational in-fighting, is also a moving testament to the enormity of their accomplishments. The Montgomery Bus Boycott (1956) announced the new mood of militancy and won a Supreme Court ruling against segregated busing; the March on Washington (especially the PR triumph of King's "I had a dream" riff, a litany he'd used in previous speeches) moved race to the forefront of the American political agenda and resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In 1952, only one million Southern blacks (or 20 per cent) had reg-

istered to vote; by 1968, activist groups had raised the figures to 3 million, or 60 per cent, which was the same percentage as white voters.

By the mid-60s King and the SCLC had shifted their struggle from political to economic justice (open housing in Chicago, the Poor People's Campaign) and world peace (ending the Vietnam War). "The government has got to give me some victories," said King, in 1966, frustrated at LBJ's "passive enforcement" of civil rights legislation, "if I'm going to keep people non-violent." He couldn't. Black Power, which King called "a slogan without a programme," was dividing black and white America. The SCLC was still chanting "Freedom Now" on their marches; but the SNCC was singing a new tune: "Too much love/Too much love/Nothing kills a nigger/Like too much love."

King himself went as far as espousing "civil disobedience" in the North where the problems were different and more difficult to expose. "Pressureless persuasion does not move the power structure," he said. When some of his marchers began to riot in the 1968 Memphis march to promote the Poor People's Campaign, he suffered a disastrous blow to his public image which effectively put the kibosh on the ill-organised Poor People's Campaign.

Martin Luther King was no saint, as J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, who tapped his phones and his hotel bedrooms, well knew. He liked sex and practised what he preached. "F..." said King, "is a form of anxiety reduction."

The FBI sent him a tape of his hijinks suggesting he commit suicide, and periodically threatened to destroy his public role by leaking the information to the press. He also had to contend with his fractious wife Coretta from whom he was mostly absent. His constant travel was at once a

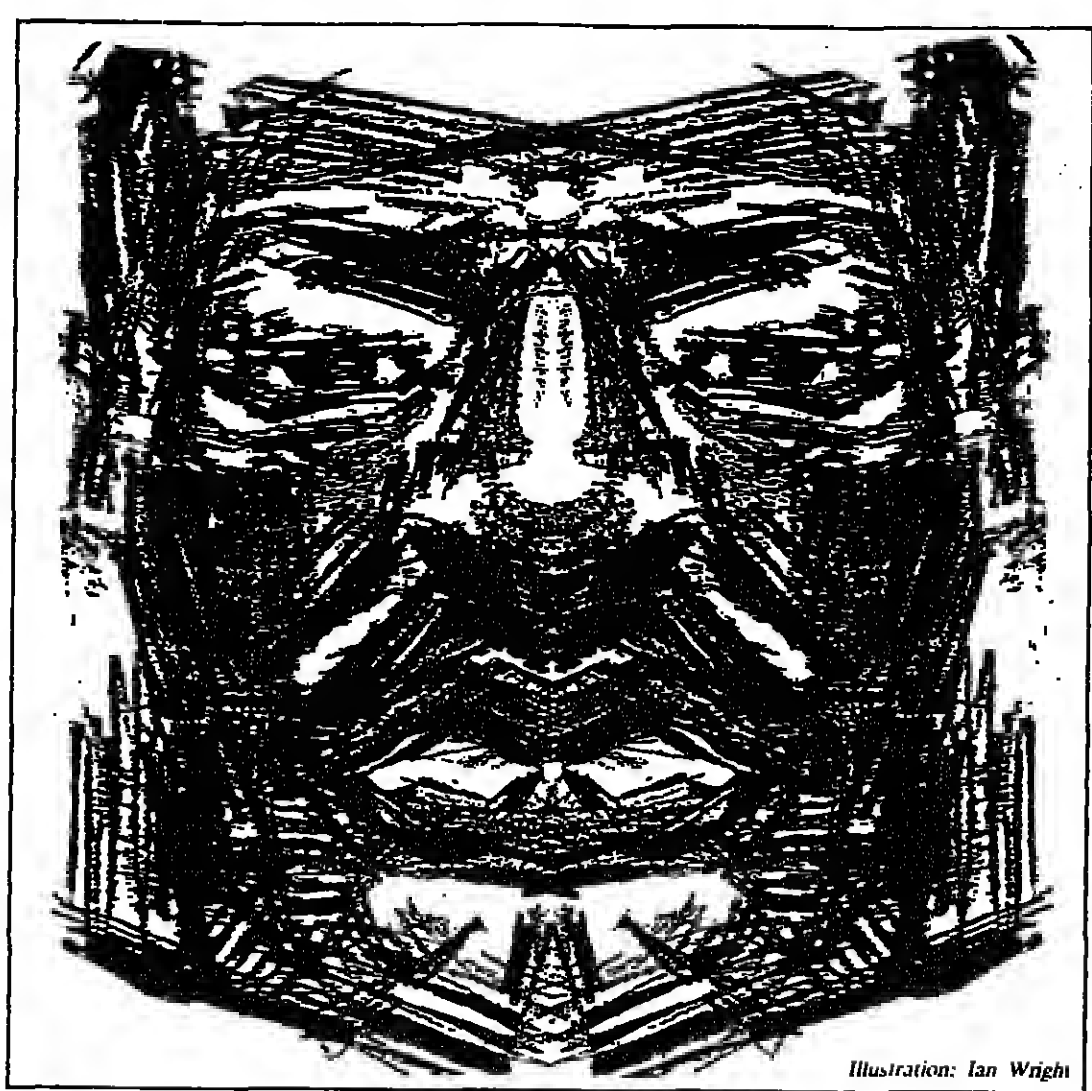


Illustration: Ian Wright

"I have to go through with it", he said, "to give the people a symbol".

reflection of his mission and of his matrimonial distress. But with Coretta, as with his bumptious egotistic SCLC leadership, he managed to speak his mind and get away with it. He told the ambitious Jesse Jackson, who had turned "Operation Breadbasket" into his own fiefdom, and who to this day cloaks himself in the aura of King's acquaintance: "Jesse, you have no love."

King was an ordinary man who found himself in extraordinary times. He didn't make the civil rights movement; he was made by it. "I have to go through with it,"

he said, "to give the people a symbol." Bearing the Cross is a witness to his courage.

Once, on the steps of the prison in Philadelphia, Mississippi, from which three activists had been kidnapped and killed, he knelt and prayed amidst redneck hecklers. "I believe in my heart that the murderers are some- where around me this moment."

From behind him a voice said: "You're damn right, they're behind you right now." At that moment, King said, he yielded to the "real possibility of the inevitability of death."

He talked frequently about being killed. "I have to do this," he said, "to expose myself, to bring the hate out into the open." He knew eventually he'd be sacrificed to eradicate. His accomplishment, and the achievement of the civil right activists whose epic struggle is so comprehensively chronicled in Garrow's valuable book, is that they made goodness sensational. They showed America, however temporarily, that its real glory is not in conquest but in redemption — The Guardian.

Taiwan's most talked about woman, an exhibitionist or a martyr for art?

By Andrew Browne
Reuter

TAIPEI — A 28-year-old model has become Taiwan's most talked about woman with a plan to strip naked at a public dance performance.

Is she a brazen exhibitionist or a martyr for art, risking public censure and ridicule in a conservative Chinese society? Hsu Shao-Tan is challenging the law and the island's Confucian values with the scheduled premier this month of a modern dance entitled "dream woman".

Many people in Taiwan flush with embarrassment at the prospect.

"I never thought I would shock so many people," Hsu said. "It was such a surprise."

Newspaper and television commentators, politicians, government officials, academics and artists have plunged into an earnest debate about freedom of expression at the definition of art.

Some suggest Hsu symbolises a new rebelliousness that has swept Taiwan since martial law was dropped last year.

Rebellion comes naturally to Hsu, a giggly, vivacious woman who shares a tiny rooftop apartment in Taipei with her American boyfriend, two cats and a kitten.

"I want to break the mould of dancing," she said. "Artists should have freedom. People will have to decide for themselves whether my dance is art or a sex show."

It is not the first time Hsu has tested the limits of artistic expression in Taiwan. She has held three exhibitions of her art, exclusively nude self-portraits, which escaped official censorship. "All my paintings talk about my dreams, my love, my sex, my philosophy, my everything," she said.

Hsu has been modelling nude for artists for the past five years, one of only a handful of Taiwan

women prepared to do so, or at least to admit doing so. Her career, equated by many with prostitution, has featured in Taiwan's raucous lifestyle magazines.

"I love my body a lot. I love me a lot. Is that a crime?" she asked. Taiwan police have one answer. The moment she sheds her clothes on stage, they threaten to pull the plug on the show and arrest her.

Hsu plans to appear naked for only the last minute of the dance, which she describes as a voyage through her life as an artist. She will be shrouded in mists and lighting will ensure only her out-

line will be visible. Sociologists point out that the uproar over "dream woman" has exposed a strange set of double standards in Taiwan, where illegal striptease is a popular form of entertainment for male audiences.

Taiwan families sometimes employ strippers at funerals to attract "mourners." A large crowd in a funeral procession reflects the social standing of the deceased.

Hsu is not optimistic that the rules will be bent in her case, despite an impetuous threat to slash her throat on stage if the performance is cut.

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Top officials, C. Itoh team hold talks

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A team from the Japanese industrial firm C. Itoh, now on a visit to Jordan, met here Monday with Jordanian ministers to discuss prospects for bilateral cooperation and joint ventures.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the 19-member team was briefed by Planning Minister Taher Kanaan on Jordan's laws concerning tax incentives and regulations to encourage investors. He explained to the team the facilities in customs procedures, registration of companies and other formalities.

Kanaan spoke also about Jordan's strong ties with Arab and European countries formed through bilateral trade agreements and marketing facilities given to Jordan's agricultural and industrial products in these countries. The team and the minister discussed steps that could be taken

in preparation for projected joint ventures that would include paper processing, agricultural industries and fishing projects, the products of which to be exported to Japanese markets, according to Petra.

The two sides, the agency said, reviewed bilateral cooperation in economic and trade fields and the prospect of employing part of a Japanese \$300 million loan to finance such ventures.

Kanaan said that in the event of such ventures materialising in Jordan, the Kingdom will offer facilities and trained manpower while Japan can provide equip-

ment and expertise.

The Japanese team called later on Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa to discuss investment opportunities, tax incentives and steps for launching joint ventures.

Tabbaa also briefed the team on Jordan's recent economic, financial and monetary measures to stimulate the national economy with particular reference to the managed floatation of the dinar.

He said that the measures are bound to lure investors to set up industrial projects and to expand existing enterprises in the Kingdom.

The leader of the team, Iwao Endoh, expressed C.Itoh's willingness to set up a number of industrial projects in Jordan's free zones at Aqaba and Zarqa. Products manufactured at these areas, he said, would be exported to various parts of the world through C. Itoh branches, Endoh said at the meeting.

Later, the team met with Water and Irrigation Minister Ahmad Dakqan and discussed subjects related to financing water and irrigation projects in the country.

Endoh and Dakqan reviewed plans by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to promote water services in development projects.

In a statement to Reuters, Endoh earlier said that C. Itoh planned to set up a joint venture for paper processing in Jordan.

Endoh, who is C.Itoh's general manager for the Middle and Near East said he expected the project to be operational next year.

Endoh declined to name the Jordanian partner in the venture or disclose its cost, but he told Reuters agreement on the deal was close.

He said the venture would import bulk paper supplies from Japan or Europe for conversion into computer paper and other products to be sold in Jordan, Japan and other countries.

He said his company had a strong interest in investing in Jordan's chemical industry, based on phosphates and salts from the Dead Sea, but had made no commitments.

AMF chief urges Arab banks to develop services

ABU DHABI (R) — The chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) urged Arab banks Sunday to diversify into new ventures to increase earnings.

"The Arab banking sector needs to revise its functions and enter investments that yield incomes in return for services instead of sticking to traditional financial activities which no longer generate enough revenue," Abdullah Al Quwaiz told a conference.

He said such investments could

include industrial and farming ventures, management of investments, financial advice and financing trade activities.

Banks should also pay more attention to brokerage, credit cards and travel and shipping services as well as dealing in stocks and bonds, he said.

About 100 senior Arab bankers are attending the three-day conference to discuss how to meet the challenge posed by Western banks.

Bankers say lack of coopera-

tion between the 355 Arab banks is a major factor hindering development of the system and expansion of its operations abroad.

"We are in desperate need of cooperation among our banks to strengthen their positions and expand services," the chairman of the Arab Banking Union, Anwar Al Khalil, said earlier.

"Ironically, our cooperation with foreign banks has reached a much higher level than that among Arab banks themselves," he noted.

Quwaiz said early partnerships between Arab and foreign banks still had an adverse effect on inter-Arab cooperation.

"Most Arab banks started business as foreign institutions or joint ventures with foreigners before they became full Arab institutions," he said.

"These banks still maintain very close links with their former partners compared to their relations with Arab banks," he added.

Quwaiz urged Arab banks and other financial institutions to contribute to a \$500 million scheme to finance Arab trade in commodities other than oil. AMF has financed half the project.

Turkey, Jordan to hold talks tomorrow

ANKARA (R) — Turkish and Jordanian ministers and officials will meet in Ankara Wednesday to discuss economic cooperation and ways of increasing trade, officials said Monday.

The Turkish-Jordanian Economic Committee, meeting for its third session, will discuss closer ties in tourism, communications and transport and is expected to sign a protocol at the end of the three-day meeting.

The Jordanian delegation will be headed by Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Al Tabbaa and State Minister Kamran Inan will lead the Turkish side.

OPEC plays for time to end deadlock

VIENNA (R) — OPEC ministers Monday gave themselves another 48 hours to solve a dispute between Iran and Iraq which has blocked a deal to curb excess production and reverse a slide in world petroleum prices.

In a clear reference to the Iran-Iraq deadlock that has split the group, OPEC President Rikman Lukman told ministers at the formal opening session of a conference that they must make concessions to overcome formidable problems or face a further sharp price fall.

The 13 ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met formally for just 90 minutes before adjourning until Wednesday, signalling another round of behind-the-scenes bargaining to try to reconcile Iran and Iraq's rival claims.

"The problems facing OPEC are considerable, and we shall all be required to make concessions," Lukman, who is Nigeria's oil minister, told the opening session. "If we do not reach an accord... we may see a further serious erosion of prices."

Iranian Minister Gholamreza Azadeh and his Iraqi counterpart Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi, sat down next to each other

at the negotiating table, but gave no hint that four days of talks before Monday's meeting had narrowed the gap.

The Iranians have for two years rejected a demand from Iraq that it be allowed to pump the same amount of oil, Iraq has responded by boycotting production sharing agreements since December 1986, prompting other members to float quotas.

Oil market analysts said it was clear that OPEC had decided to engage in another round of hotel-room diplomacy to try to score a breakthrough by Wednesday when all 13 ministers will meet at OPEC's Vienna headquarters for another formal session.

"If by Wednesday OPEC ministers do not reach a solution, it will be time to pack their bags and go home," said Naumaj Barakat, analyst at New York-based Prudential-Bache Securities.

"At the moment we are still at square one, but nobody has the courage to say it," he noted.

The main progress appears to have been keeping Iran and Iraq at the bargaining table, only the second time the two ministers have held talks together since August's Gulf war ceasefire.

"We're still talking about how

to find a way out," Chalabi told reporters. "I hope there will be a solution."

But he signalled no softening of his stance. "Our position is very clear," he said.

Azadeh, seen as one of Tehran's hardliners, was also adamant he would not climb down and insisted that Iran, historically a bigger producer, should keep a higher quota.

The tone of the meeting was, however, conciliatory, with Saudi Arabian Minister Hisham Nazer playing down fears of deadlock. "We have made lots of progress," he said.

"In all honesty, we are working very, very hard. Each one of us does not like the current situation," he said.

But without a solution to the Iran-Iraq quota dispute, OPEC can hardly begin to tackle a host of other problems.

Oil markets continued to slide Monday as it became clear the former Gulf war belligerents were still at loggerheads.

OPEC's key Middle East crude, Dubai, shed 10 cents to \$9.75 which is about \$8 below the group's now largely academic reference price set two years ago.

Lukman said in his opening remarks: "The spectre of the 1986 oil crisis looms large over

not only oil producers but also... consuming countries."

Oil prices slumped in 1986 during an earlier spate of OPEC overproduction. Dubai crude went as low as \$6.75 then before an unlikely alliance of Saudi Arabia and Iran helped the group to forge a new output pact.

The scene is now set for two more days of hard bargaining, but signs were emerging Monday that Iran was becoming increasingly reluctant to talk to OPEC mediators.

Since Thursday last week ministers from Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria, Venezuela and Libya have each tried to persuade Azadeh to agree to quota parity, but without success.

Delegation sources said Azadeh made it clear to Libyan Minister Fawzi Shakhoulki before Monday's formal OPEC session that he now wanted to sit down with the key players in person — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and perhaps also Iraq.

Given the apparently inflexible stance of Iraq, the thrust of OPEC's efforts has been to find a formula that Iran's delegation can "sell" at home in Tehran.

The most widely discussed package requires Azadeh to accept quota parity with Iraq but inside a low overall output ceiling for the whole group. That would be likely to drive up prices which would please Iran, traditionally a pricing "hawk."

Bush deficit comments hit dollar

LONDON (R) — President-elect George Bush sent the dollar sliding again Monday when he said there would be no change in his "no new taxes" policy for cutting America's budget deficit.

Bush's campaign pledge not to raise new taxes is the latest reason given by currency dealers for the way that confidence in the U.S. economy and in the dollar has ebbed in recent days.

They say they can't see how else he can cut a budget deficit of around \$150 billion — and speculative selling of the dollar resumed Monday when he told reporters that, while cutting the deficit was a top priority, he would not change his view about how to do this.

"This gave dealers an incentive to throw out the dollar," a Euro-

pean operator said.

The dollar slipped to close in London at 212.90 yen and 1.7265 Deutschmarks, down from 212.65 and 1.7350 Friday.

A sharp fall by the dollar last week brought leading central banks repeatedly into the open market to buy dollars and try to stabilise the exchange rate of the currency in which most of the world does business.

European currency dealers said the market was wary of selling too hard Monday in case the central banks came back in. The feeling in Frankfurt was that West Germany's Bundesbank would move if the dollar slipped to 1.7250 marks.

The dollar is down by around two per cent since the Nov. 8 U.S. election and 10 per cent

since the summer, although it is still above historic lows touched at the start of this year.

Currency trading Monday was thin ahead of a holiday in Japan Wednesday and Thursday's U.S. Thanksgiving Day.

U.S. Senate minority leader Robert Dole Monday described the budget deficit as the greatest threat to the world economy.

"The single biggest threat to our economy and the world economy is the budget deficit," Dole, a Republican, said at a meeting with foreign businessmen in Jakarta, Indonesia.

"About 15 per cent of the budget is interest on the debt, and that's gone up from seven per cent 10 years ago," Dole said. "If we address the deficit it will send the right signal around to our economy and the world's."

European dealers did not react much to news that Bush named former deputy treasury secretary Richard Darman as director of the Office of Management and Budget. Darman, 45, is a hardened veteran of top-level White House policy battles.

New Saudi oil firm to control infrastructure of Aramco

BAHRAIN (R) — A newly-created Saudi state oil company is to assume control of the infrastructure taken over earlier from Aramco (the Arabian American Oil Company). Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said.

This will turn the Saudi Arabian Oil Company, whose formation was announced Nov. 9, into the highest oil producer in the world, he told the official Saudi Press Agency.

Saudi Arabia took over the Aramco concessions operated by four U.S. oil giants — Mobil, Texaco, Chevron and Exxon — in 1976 but did not create a formal institution to run them.

"When Saudi Arabia bought the infrastructure built by Aramco, it did not have the administrative apparatus to receive and develop it in order to create the Saudi Arabian Oil Company," Nazer said.

But he said the newly-formed company would now own the concessions and would have the legal status to sell oil worldwide.

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A litre of super grade petrol

Peru may devalue inti

LIMA (R) — Burdened by soaring inflation and shortages of basic commodities, Peru will shortly unveil new economic measures to stimulate exports and cut government subsidies.

President Alan Garcia said at the weekend that the new anti-inflation plan would be announced in the next few days.

Economists and local newspapers have predicted the measures would devalue the Peruvian currency, the inti, against the dollar for exports to 415, from the current rate of 250.

Trade unions representing sugar workers, judicial employees and miners have struck to press wage demands to compensate them for an inflation rate that reached 1,100 per cent in the year to October. Some economists predict inflation could reach 2,000 per cent in the year to December.

Garcia, whose popularity has plummeted as the economy has declined, said the anti-inflationary measures would boost incentives for exporters by devaluing the inti.

"Now there is no will to export, to sell abroad, and bring dollars to Peru because the price paid for these dollars is very little," Garcia told reporters Saturday.

Peru announced an anti-inflation package in September. Subsidies were cut and food prices were doubled, which sparked a strike wave. But Garcia said the social cost of this new package would be less steep.

In addition to an economic crisis, his government is also fighting the Maoist "Sendero Luminoso" (Shining Path) guerrillas who draw support from poverty-stricken rural areas.

Garcia said he had rejected his economic advisers' suggestion that he enact a sweeping reduction of subsidies. Fearing such measures would place too great a burden on impoverished Peruvian families.

He said, however, that some subsidies for imported foods and other goods would be cut.

"Sixty per cent of the population does not have a job, and so there is only one route and that is to withdraw subsidies progressively," he said.

Government officials said the month-long miners' strike has meant that the country does not have enough foreign exchange to import such basic commodities as wheat and rice to feed children. Mining is Peru's highest foreign exchange earner.

He said they sold British sterling for 45 to 50 shillings. The official exchange rate is 33 shillings to the pound.

Last year, he accused Kenyan Asians of being unpatriotic and involved in illegal currency trading.

Tanzania hikes fuel prices

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Tanzania raised the price of all petroleum fuels by slightly over 50 per cent Monday and abolished petrol rationing.

The ministry of minerals and energy said in a statement that the price hikes had been made necessary by increased import, refining and distribution costs.

Tanzania imports all its oil and an increase had been widely expected following a 22 per cent devaluation two weeks ago.

A litre of super grade petrol

now costs 67 shillings (55 U.S. cents) up from 43.95 (36 cents) previously.

The energy ministry statement said the government had also decided to cancel petrol rationing, which was imposed several years ago to hold down consumption.

"Rationing cards will no longer be used for the purchase of petrol in Dar Es Salaam and petrol may be sold by retailers without special permits during normal retailing hours," it said.

He said they sold British sterling for 45 to 50 shillings. The official exchange rate is 33 shillings to the pound.

Last year, he accused Kenyan Asians of being unpatriotic and involved in illegal currency trading.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday Nov. 21, 1988
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	462.0	464.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	377.2	379.1
Pound Sterling	537.9	542.1	Dutch guilder	235.9	237.1
Deutschmark	266.0	267.3	Swedish crown	76.3	76.6
Swiss franc	316.5	318.1	Italian lire (for 100)	35.8	36.0
French franc	77.8	78.2	Belgian franc (for 100)	126.9	127.5

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.8164/70	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2130/50	Canadian dollar	
	1.7358/61	Deutschmark	
	1.9570/80	Dutch guilders	
	1.4580/87	Swiss francs	
	36.35/38	Belgian francs	
	5.9280/330	French francs	
	1290/1291	Italian lire	
	122.45/55	Japanese yen	
	6.0525/75	Swedish crowns	
	6.5600/50	Norwegian crowns	
	6.6975/7025	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	416.85/417.15	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Shares were weaker in thin trade. An overnight easing in metal prices offset a positive lead from Wall Street. The All Ordinaries index dropped 11.5 to 1,481.8.

TOKYO — Shares soared just before the close on futures-related buying to reach their seventh straight record close. The Nikkei index rose 104.06 points to 29,284.26.

HONG KONG — Stocks were little changed after a day of dull and directionless trading. The Hang Seng index edged up 0.71 to 2,481.87.

SINGAPORE — The market ended mixed with a steadier bias after bargain-hunting was interspersed with light selling. The Straits Times industrial index gained 1.4 to 952.77.

BOMBAY — Shares closed mixed after the market opened subdued. Brokers said higher margins on the sale and purchase of 32 leading shares affected sentiment and this led to profit-taking in lacklustre trading. Tata Steel fell 16.25 rupees to 1,076.25. Associated Cement rose 2.5 to 391.

FRANKFURT — Shares closed firmer on livelier turnover, profiting from the steadier dollar and a new record close in Tokyo. The DAX index rose 6.61 to 1,284.16.

ZURICH — Swiss bearer shares continued to tumble after heavy losses Friday and the market generally closed sharply lower. Nestle's announcement that it would let foreigners buy registered shares continued to dominate the market. The Swiss index fell 24.5 to 885.9.

PARIS — Prices extended losses at the end of the continuous session as Wall Street opened easier but trading was exceptionally thin.

LONDON — Share prices steadied near the day's lows in late trading, having eased in response to a lower trend on Wall Street. But selling interest was minimal. At 1619 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down six at 1,817.4.

NEW YORK — Stocks fell further in mid-morning in thin trading. The Dow was down 16 at 2,046.

Turkey to export leather chadors

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey, keen to boost exports to Islamic countries, has a new product — head-to-toe black chador veils made of leather. Four models showed open, normal and tightly tied chadors at a show splashed across the Istanbul press last week with prices ranging up to 500,000 lira (\$300). "Everyone likes something different. We decided to produce black veils to step up our exports to Arab countries," producer-designer Rasim Cihaner told reporters.

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Kenya to crack down on black market

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi Monday gave residents of the country five days to surrender any illegal holdings of foreign exchange, the official Kenya News Agency said.

Residents are allowed to hold foreign exchange if they are about to travel out of the country or if they have received convertible

currency for the export of goods or services.

Travelling residents must surrender foreign currency within 48 hours of returning to Kenya and an elaborate system of control applies to businesses' foreign currency earnings.

The state-run Voice of Kenya radio service said the order was prompted by Moi's weekend accusation that Kenyans of Asian descent were giving funds to dissidents abroad and were involved in illegal foreign exchange dealings.

Moi said in a Saturday radio broadcast that Kenyan Asians — which in East African usage means people originating from India and Pakistan — were involved in black market dealings.

He said they sold British sterling for 45 to 50 shillings. The official exchange rate is 33 shillings to the pound.

Last year, he accused Kenyan Asians of being unpatriotic and involved in illegal currency trading.

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Save the Children

Bhutto seeks coalition alliance with Mohajirs

KARACHI (Agencies) — Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto emerged smiling Monday from three hours of talks on forming a coalition government with a Karachi-based ethnic party and said they had been useful.

"I am satisfied with the talks," the 35-year-old leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) told reporters.

She said the PPP had many views in common with the Mohajir National Movement and the two parties were setting up a joint committee to discuss the rest.

But Mohajir leader Altaf Hussain stressed there had been no agreement on a pact. "Our options are wide open. We have not finalised agreement with any party," he said.

The pro-government Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA) has also sought to woo the Mohajirs, Muslims who migrated to Pakistan when British India was partitioned on independence in 1947. Alliance leader Nawaz Sharif met Hussain last Friday.

The Mohajirs won 13 seats in last Wednesday's elections and will be the third largest group in the National Assembly (lower house). The PPP won 92, and the two blocs together would come close to the 109 needed for an overall majority.

The IDA, which won 55 seats, has also claimed the right to form a government with independents and smaller parties.

Acting President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has invited Bhutto,

seeking to become the Muslim world's first woman prime minister, and Sharif for talks in Islamabad Tuesday. He will see the leaders of smaller parties Wednesday and Thursday.

He told his cabinet Monday that power would be transferred to the new parliament a few days after the election process was complete, according to an official announcement.

Ishaq Khan, who took office in August on the death in a plane crash of President Mohammad Zia ul Haq, has to nominate a prime minister he believes can command a majority in the National Assembly.

Hussain said any coalition pact would have to provide for redress of Mohajir grievances and hinted he wanted the chief ministership of Pakistan's southern Sind province for his party.

"There is nothing in the constitution that a Sindhi should be appointed the chief minister of Sind and not a Mohajir," he said. "I have specifically pointed it out (to Bhutto)."

Several million Mohajirs live in the provincial capital Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city, and in other Sind cities such as Hyderabad and Sukkur.

Their campaign against alleged

discrimination has sparked off violent clashes with other ethnic groups, resulting in at least 800 deaths over the past two years.

The Mohajirs dominated Karachi in both the federal elections and last Saturday's provincial polls. But the PPP swept rural Sind and won control of the provincial assembly.

IDA leader Sharif said Saturday the IDA was trying to put together a majority. He told a news conference in Lahore that Ishaq Khan should wait until the new assembly had met.

"The test will come when the new house elects its speaker. The side winning this crucial test should be invited to form the government," he said.

Information Minister Ellahi Bakhsh Soomro told reporters shortly after submitting his resignation that he agreed.

"I should say it would take another 10-15 days for the house to meet," he said. "That would be the right time for the president to assess the strength of the parties."

Army chief General Mirza Aslam Beg called at the weekend for consensus and a "broad-based, popular government." An official statement said he made the remark in telephone calls to congratulate Bhutto and other successful party leaders.

Beg took on the top military post in August on the death of Zia. His agreement is widely considered essential if an elected civilian government is to take office after Zia's 11-year rule.



Ethnic Albanians marching Friday in Pristina demand the reinstatement of two leaders who quit under pressure.

Sovereignty-seeking Lithuanians stage massive protest in Vilnius

MOSCOW (AP) — Thousands of Lithuanians chanting "for shame" jammed the centre of their capital Vilnius Monday to protest the legislature's refusal to declare the Soviet republic's autonomy from Moscow, residents said.

The Lithuanian Movement for Perestroika's call for a 10-minute

noon protest halted traffic in the Baltic capital's centre, and about 10,000 people rallied on the city's Gediminas Square, said movement spokeswoman Rita Dapkus.

Alvydas Medalinskas, the movement's acting secretary, addressed the crowd from a balcony and called for the removal of three members of Lithuania's Communist Party Central Committee, Dapkus said in a telephone interview.

One of the three, Lioginas Sepeys, presided over the Friday session of Lithuania's Supreme

Soviet parliament that refused to challenge Kremlin authority by declaring the republic sovereign, as lawmakers in the neighbouring Baltic republic of Estonia had done two days earlier.

Instead, legislators in Lithuania proclaimed Lithuania, the mother tongue of about 80 per cent of the population, as the official language and restored the flag of the independent republic that existed until 1940.

"Sepeys made many procedural mistakes at the session," said Dapkus, an American of Lithuanian origin who said she has lived in the Baltic republic for two years. "People made suggestions at the session, and he refused to take them into account."

The crowd on Gediminas Square chanted, "Geda, geda," the Lithuanian words meaning "for shame, for shame," to criticise the inaction of their republic's lawmakers, Dapkus said.

Medalinskas told the crowd that what happened Friday "was detrimental not only to the (Lithuanian Perestroika) Movement, but to all of Lithuania," she said.

The grassroots movement has called for another meeting of Lithuania's supreme Soviet by Nov. 29, and is collecting signatures on petitions that call for such a session.

What Dapkus called a "symbolic strike" was to last for 10 minutes throughout all of Lithuania, with people stopping their cars and workers leaving their jobs.

She said traffic had come to a standstill in the centre of Vilnius, a city of 566,000 people, but that there was no word yet from Lithuania's other cities about how successful the protest action had been.

Kosovo remains calm

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (AP) — The southern province of Kosovo remained calm Monday as Serbian Communist Party leader Slobodan Milosevic appeared to reject demands for reinstatement of two ethnic Albanian who resigned last week.

The threat of a crackdown on demonstrations, along with appeals throughout Kosovo by party activists and teachers for workers to remain on the job and students to stay in school, kept streets quiet.

The Albanian language communist daily Rilindja also published an appeal to all citizens not to "go on the road of no return" by renewing demonstrations.

Street demonstrations in Pristina erupted when ethnic Albanian leaders Azem Vllasi and Kacura Jasari were forced to resign under pressure from Serbia's leaders.

The demonstrations began last Thursday, and swelled into the tens of thousands Friday and Saturday. There also was a tiny four-hour march around Pristina by students Sunday.

The only report Monday of street parades by Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority came from Oraovac, a town 50 kilometres southwest of Pristina, where the state news agency Tanjug said about 500 school students and a few workers paraded down the main street.

Milosevic has been pushing for the resignations of leaders he blames for ethnic tensions in Kosovo and for constitutional changes that would give Serbia more control over its restive province.

Milosevic wants to restore Serbian control over the judiciary, schools and policing of the province to stop alleged harassment of the Slav minority.

These changes are "a precondition for Serbian unity," he said Monday.

Kosovo was granted broad autonomy under the 1974 constitution, but administratively it remains part of Serbia.

Milosevic, addressing Serbian communists in Belgrade in a keynote address at the start of a three-day conference Monday, appeared to reject demands that Vllasi and Jasari be reinstated.

The provincial party leadership has promised to review their cases at a meeting later this week.

Milosevic made no direct reference to the weekend protests. But he said ethnic Albanian youths, who made up the majority of the protesters, are "victims of indoctrination."

"The ideologies of counterrevolution should be held responsible and not those who are just their arm," he added. "We should let these people out of jail and let those who are really responsible for the genocide and terror."

About 500 ethnic Albanians are in jail on charges of fomenting counterrevolution with alleged nationalism.

Canada party boldly makes no prediction

TORONTO (R) — Canada's Rhinoceros Party boldly predicted it would either win or lose the country's general election Monday. "We've either formed the government or the opposition — we're not sure," a regional caucus chairman, Barry Heidt, said at the party's traditional pre-election celebratory bash. "We won 75 seats, even though we had only 74 candidates," said Heidt, who did predict his own victory in Toronto's Davenport riding district. Chief party agent Dale Alkerton told the faithful assembled at a downtown nightclub Saturday the Rhinos were "standing on a landing in the stairwell of history." The party platform includes charging the government budget deficit on an American Express credit card and turning acid rain into paint thinner. The Rhinos oppose the government's free trade pact with the United States, saying they want a deal that includes the return of ice hockey superstar Wayne Gretzky, who was traded to a U.S. team this year.

PARIS (R) — The government's determination to protect French art treasures sent prices soaring at an auction of surrealist pictures and sculptures Sunday. The state buying spree also pushed up bids from private buyers rubbing in their share of the auction. "The fact that the government representative showed so much interest spurred private buyers on," auctioneer Guy Loudmer said after the sale fetched 45.6 million francs (\$7.6 million). The state bought back five of the most sought-after 26 works collected by surrealist poet Tristan Tzara to be displayed in state-owned museums, exercising its right to keep what it terms France's national heritage in the country. "The other buyers seemed to think that what was good enough for French state museums was good enough for their collections," Loudmer added.

JAPAN, U.S. differ on trust

TOKYO (AP) — For the 10th straight year, Japanese named the United States as their most trustworthy ally, but a simultaneous survey on the other side of the Pacific found Japan fell to 11th place among nations Americans trust. The annual poll, conducted in September and published Monday in the Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest-circulation newspaper, asked people to choose the most trustworthy from a list of 30 countries. According to Yomiuri's Gallup Poll, 56 per cent of Japanese respondents, up 4 points from last year, said they considered the United States the most trustworthy country. The survey of 2,212 Japanese adults, picked randomly across the country, listed Britain as the second most trustworthy country, followed by Australia, China and Switzerland. In the United States, Japan's trustworthiness fell from ninth place last year to 11th in a survey of 1,030 Americans, aged 18 or older who were picked at random in 50 states and the district of Columbia, the daily said. Americans picked Canada as the most trustworthy country with 76 per cent, followed by Britain with 51.7 per cent, Australia 50.3 per cent, Switzerland 43.5 per cent and Sweden 35.4 per cent.

Mappa Mundi sale creates furor

LONDON (R) — A decision by Britain's Hereford Cathedral to sell a unique medieval map to avoid bankruptcy provoked a storm of opposition Friday, with art experts saying the move could set a dangerous precedent. Sir Roy Strong, former director of London's National Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum, is resigning from the Hereford Cathedral Appeal Committee in protest against the sale of the 13th century Mappa Mundi, the oldest surviving medieval map of the world. "I never thought I would see a dean touting the contents of his cathedral for sale — the tastelessness and vulgarity of it is extreme," Strong said from his home near Hereford. Sotheby's auctioneers expect the map to fetch at least £2.5 million (\$4.5 million) when it goes under the hammer next June. The dean and chapter of Hereford Cathedral decided to put the map up for sale to help to raise £7 million (\$12.6 million) needed to clear a bank overdraft, carry out repairs and construction and fund a choral foundation.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Santiago willing to listen

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government is prepared to listen to opposition suggestions for "perfecting" the constitution, Interior Minister Carlos Caceres said in a newspaper interview published Sunday. The interview was published just hours after President Augusto Pinochet issued a tough warning to opponents against pressing for changes to the constitution. Pinochet, who was defeated last month in a plebiscite on extending his rule, said Saturday the vote was null and void if opponents refused to accept the military's programme for transition to civilian rule in 16 months. "I asked them if they accept the constitution... if they say no, the plebiscite is null," the 72-year-old general said in a speech in the town of Coihaique, 2,000 kilometres south of the capital. He did not explain how the vote, in which Chileans opted 55 per cent to 43 per cent against giving him eight more years in power, could be declared void.

Hungary parties debate roles

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) — Hungary's first independent youth group adopted Sunday a programme advocating multiple parties and more freedom, and the Communist Youth Union debated its role in the nation's changing society. Some 500 delegates packed the Jurta theatre in Budapest for the second congress of the independent youth group, the Federation of Young Democrats. Istvan Hegedus, a member of the federation's leadership, said the group supports a multi-party system. The federation is one of dozens of independent movements that have developed in Hungary over the past year. The highly political nature of several groups has led to extensive debate over the feasibility of a multi-party system in Hungary, a communist-ruled nation in Eastern Europe.

No Moscow visit for queen

LONDON (AP) — If Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev arrives at Buckingham Palace next month with an invitation for Queen Elizabeth II to visit his country, the government will probably advise her to decline, Britain's major Sunday newspapers reported. Several newspapers carried front-page stories quoting government sources as saying that while no official decision has been made, and an invitation was still speculation, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would likely advise the queen against going to the Soviet Union. The Sunday Telegraph said the most serious diplomatic consideration would be whether a visit by the queen would give tacit approval to

Gorbachev's handling of human rights issues. Protocol prevents the queen from speaking out on any political topic, and Thatcher has already said she thinks there's room for improvement in the Soviet Union's human-rights record.

Ireland blast injures 8

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — A car bomb explosion Sunday night slightly injured eight soldiers at the North Howard street army base in this provincial capital, police said. The blast, heard over much of west and south Belfast, was caused by explosives rigged in a nearby car, police said. All the injuries were slight and none of the men was believed to have been taken to a hospital, said the police spokesman, who asked not to be identified in keeping with British practice. The area was sealed off and an investigation begun. There was no immediate claim of responsibility. Earlier, a soldier from the locally recruited Ulster Defence Regiment spotted a booby trap bomb under his car in Dundrum county.

Solidarity backers detained

WARSAW (AP) — Police detained more than 20 people Sunday after marchers rallied in support of the banned Solidarity union in Gdansk and in the southern coal mining city of Jastrzebie, opposition spokesmen said. The protests came after Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak met Friday and Saturday and failed to reach agreement on holding talks on reconciling differences between the government and trade union and the future of the union. The detentions took place Sunday afternoon after a group of people tried to hang a Solidarity banner on a tram in Gdansk, said Solidarity spokeswoman Joanna Wojciechowska. She said some of those detained were dragged from the tram and she did not know if they had been freed by evening.

Colombia deaths hit 3,600

BOGOTA (R) — More than 3,600 Colombians have been killed in politically or drug motivated violence so far this year, and nearly 60 per cent were civilians, official statistics published Sunday showed. "The country is ill. Still more, it is under the empire of crime," said former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo in his weekly column in the magazine New Frontier. According to figures updated to Nov. 19 and released by security agencies, 3,611 people have been killed in politically or drug motivated violence. About 1,500 were either security forces or guerrillas but 2,107 were civilians, the majority peasants.

Student protests turn violent at U.S. embassy in Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — Students yelling "Yankee go home" tried to storm the U.S. embassy's information office Monday and smashed its lobby with steel rods before police repelled them, authorities said.

Eight police officers and two of the attackers were hurt, police said, adding that one officer was hospitalized in serious condition.

Ten of the students were arrested in the assault, the latest in a series of attacks by radicals on U.S. facilities in Seoul and other Korean cities.

Police officers, who declined to be identified, said about 15 students rushed the United States Information Service (USIS) office in the heart of Seoul shortly after midday. The students hurled a firebomb that caused an explosion, and swept past police guards, police said.

Screaming anti-U.S. slogans, the students forced their way

through the main door into the lobby, police said. They said the students could not get through a second door into the building and began smashing the lobby with the steel rods.

Riot police attacked the protesters with tear gas and overpowered them during a fight lasting several minutes, police said.

U.S. embassy officials said no Americans were injured in the attack. The 15-minute incident occurred at lunchtime when the building was nearly empty, they said.

Senior police officers said the students were seeking an end to U.S. influence in South Korea and wanted the removal of U.S. forces based in the country.

Anti-U.S. students set fire to nine vehicles in an attack Thursday night on a U.S. military housing complex in Seoul and injured two American soldiers. They also staged numerous anti-

American demonstrations in Seoul this summer.

Chun delays apology

Former President Chun Doo-hwan delayed apologising to the nation Monday for corruption during his rule because of trouble finding a place to live in rural exile, news reports said.

Leading newspapers quoted Chun's aides as saying his apology to the nation had been delayed until Wednesday to give him more time to find a safe haven in the countryside.

Chun, who stepped down as president in February at the end of a seven-year term, is expected to apologise to the nation for corruption and other abuses under his authoritarian government.

Aides to Chun have said he will also turn over most of his wealth to the government and accept exile far from Seoul, the capital.

Scientists question worth of Stealth

WASHINGTON (R) — As the United States prepares for the public debut of its supersecret Stealth bomber Tuesday, scientists are criticising the project and comparing the cost to that of a solid gold plane.

The B-2, made of composite materials to foil Soviet radar, will be unveiled at the Northrop plant in Palmdale, California.

But two groups of scientists say each plane could cost \$250 million, despite previous estimates of about half that.

"We figured that if it was built out of solid gold, it would cost

\$950 million," physicist Michael Brower said. "Not gold plated, solid gold."

Brower and other members of the union of concerned scientists and the Federation of American Scientists say that even if the B-2 works and can be deployed in the mid-1990s, the Pentagon cannot afford it in an era of tight budgeting.

The air force has so far shrouded the expected cost in its "black programmes" budget which is closed to public scrutiny. But previously published reports have estimated that each of

the 132 Stealth bombers that the service plans to order will cost at least \$450 million.

The Stealth's first test flight will be between Palmdale and the nearby Edwards air force base within a month.

The Union of Concerned Scientists issued a report last week charging that the bomber was unlikely to successfully fulfil its mission of destroying Soviet mobile nuclear missiles in a superpower war.

It said the bomber would be highly vulnerable over Soviet territory once it turned on its own

sensor to trace mobile Soviet SS-24 and SS-25 missiles.

"At the very least it faces an almost impossible task of trying to find mobile missiles in Soviet territory even if it cannot be detected by their anti-aircraft defences," said John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists.

The critics said there were about a 1.6 million kilometres of roads and 115,000 kilometres of railways in the Soviet Union on which such missiles could be hidden.

Theories thrive but the question remains: Who killed Kennedy?

By Sid Moody
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The body of John F. Kennedy has been in its tomb 25 years. However, the identity of his slayer has still not been put to rest.

Conjuring up "who killed Kennedy?" theories has been a cult industry. Several hundred books have been written about the assassination. Conspiracy authors have been the darlings of talk shows and tabloids.

Scenarios have involved the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), KGB, Fidel Castro, Lyndon Johnson, Jack Ruby, the mafia and others.

The public has had difficulty accepting the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, unaided, assassinated Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas. Conspiracy finds a believing audience.

Conspiracy theorists dismiss the Warren Commission's find-

ing. Yet, by and large, they have their own theories on the very same 26-volume Warren report and its thousands of witness transcripts and affidavits and Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) reports.

Mark Lane may be the best-known critic of the commission. In his book "Rush to Judgment," Lane at one point tries to undermine the testimony of Harold Norman, Norman was an under-filer at the Texas School Book Depository, as was Oswald. The commission concluded that Oswald fired three shots at the president's motorcade from the sixth floor of the depository. Norman was one floor down watching the motorcade with two co-workers.

"Although the three men withdrew from their position at the windows into the quiet of the deserted fifth floor, they were unable to detect any sound of movement above,"

Lane writes.

A favourite sniper's nest among conspiracy theorists is the "grassy knoll" area. The motorcade was approaching it when Kennedy was shot. If there were another rifleman there as well as Oswald, the plot must thicken.

Lane several times cites the testimony of S.M. Holland who was standing near the grassy knoll and saw a puff of smoke come from the trees. Lane does not quote Holland's further testimony: "...and I heard three more shots after the first shot, but that was the only puff of smoke I saw."

Lane also cites Clemon E. Johnson, who told FBI agents that he had observed "white smoke" around the knoll.

come from the knoll."

Actually, four of them did. One said she couldn't determine the source. Two thought the shots came possibly from the depository area. One said they came from one of two buildings at "the corner." One of those buildings was the depository.

A pattern of selective quotation or even non-quotation recurs repeatedly in conspiracy writings. There is also innuendo.

The Warren Commission conducted one of the most extensive investigations in the nation's history. Its conclusions included these findings:

Oswald's rifle was found on the sixth floor of the depository. A bullet and two fragments fired at the president's limousine were fired from that gun "to the exclusion of all other weapons." Oswald carried a long package into the depository that fatal morning.



John Kennedy campaigning in 1960

Hand prints of Oswald were found on the rifle and objects in the vicinity of the sixth-floor window where a man with a rifle was seen just before the shooting. Oswald shot and killed a Dallas policeman shortly after the assassination.

A disturbed malcontent whose life had been punctuated by violent outbursts — he once stabbed his half brother — Oswald had defected to the Soviet Union. After his return he fired a shot at Major-General Edwin Walker, a right-wing figure in Dallas.

This evidence never appeared in a courtroom. Oswald, of course, was slain

two days after the assassination by Jack Ruby. Thus the world was denied the certitude, or the catharsis, of a trial.

Various theories have claimed that Oswald and Ruby were homosexual lovers and plotters for that Ruby was a hit man for a conspiracy.